

### Persons under correctional supervision

Inmates in local jails, prisoners in State and Federal correctional facilities, and persons on probation and parole are the focus of this section. In addition, data are provided on prisoners under sentence of death and those executed. Much of the material in this section is from the following Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)-sponsored data collection programs: the Census of Jails (conducted every 5 years), the Annual Survey of Jails (conducted in non-census years), the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, the National Prisoner Statistics Program, the Annual Probation and Parole Surveys, the Federal Justice Statistics Program, and the newly released 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities.

Opening the section are trend tables presenting a view of U.S. correctional populations over time, including numbers of jail inmates, prisoners, probationers, and parolees. These tables are followed by detailed enumerations of adults under Federal and State probation supervision. The number of entries and exits for State and Federal probation supervision are displayed by region and State, and the percent change in the population during the year is calculated. A set of tables provides information specific to persons under Federal community supervision, such as the number under supervision, the number of probation officers, and offenders terminating supervision by type of offense.

Data from the most recent Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement are presented. The census, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provides counts of juvenile detainees by race, ethnicity, sex, age, type of offense, and jurisdiction.

Next in this section are trend tables, covering varying years between 1983 and 2002, on the size of the population in jails and prisons. These tables are followed by more detailed data on jail inmates including the number, sex, and race of jail inmates; confinement status; conviction status; jails and jail inmates in Indian country; the prevalence of HIV in jail populations; and deaths occurring in jails.

The next portion of Section 6 contains several trend tables on prison populations, starting with tables that display the number and rate of sentenced male and female prisoners in State and Federal institutions back to 1925. A 22-year trend table displaying the rates of sentenced prisoners, by region and State is included, as is a table

that compares the Federal and State prison populations for 2001 and 2002. Featured this year are data from BJS' 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities. These tables display the number of prisoners in Federal, State, and private adult correctional facilities by type of facility and selected prisoner characteristics. Also from the 2000 census is a table showing the number of prisoners under age 18 in adult correctional facilities by type of facility, security level, and region.

What follows is a series of tables presenting data on a variety of topics from recent BJS reports. Statistics on firearm possession and usage by State and Federal prisoners, the number of female prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, State and Federal prisoners with minor children, the educational attainment of jail inmates and prisoners, and participation in education programs are part of this sequence. There also are recent data on length of sentences for prisoners in State prisons and a long-term study of recidivism in 15 States, which presents recidivism data by demographic characteristics and offense category.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons provides extensive data on Federal prisoners, including prisoner characteristics, conviction offense, type of facility, security level, and the proportion of Federal prisoners incarcerated for drug offenses. Other data show time served in Federal prisons by offense type and selected prisoner demographics. There are new BJS data on the number of immigration offenders in Federal prison, the number of detainees under U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement jurisdiction, the number of registered sex offenders in each State, and an updated table on prisoners under jurisdiction of military authorities.

Next are tables dealing with post-release supervision. These include the number and rate of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, persons successfully discharged from parole supervision, and persons returned to Federal prison for either supervision violation or conviction for a new offense.

Information focusing on medical issues in correctional facilities follows. These data include mental health screenings and types of mental health treatment in State prisons. A series of tables also features information on the prevalence of HIV and AIDS among the State and Federal prisoner populations and AIDS-related prisoner deaths.

The final portion of Section 6 presents numerous tables on State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons

executed or otherwise removed from death row. Selected characteristics of prisoners with death sentences (e.g., race, ethnicity, sex, age, education) are included in many of these tables. Tables on methods of execution employed by States authorizing the death penalty and executions in the U.S. back to 1930 conclude the section.

Table 6.1

**Adults on probation, in jail or prison, and on parole**

United States, 1980-2002

	Total estimated correctional population <sup>a</sup>	Probation	Jail	Prison	Parole
1980	1,840,400	1,118,097	182,288 <sup>b</sup>	319,598	220,438
1981	2,006,600	1,225,934	195,085 <sup>b</sup>	360,029	225,539
1982	2,192,600	1,357,264	207,853	402,914	224,604
1983	2,475,100	1,582,947	221,815	423,898	246,440
1984	2,689,200	1,740,948	233,018	448,264	266,992
1985	3,011,500	1,968,712	254,986	487,593	300,203
1986	3,239,400	2,114,621	272,735	526,436	325,638
1987	3,459,600	2,247,158	294,092	562,814	355,505
1988	3,714,100	2,356,483	341,893	607,766	407,977
1989	4,055,600	2,522,125	393,303	683,367	456,803
1990	4,350,300	2,670,234	405,320	743,382	531,407
1991	4,535,600	2,728,472	424,129 <sup>c</sup>	792,535	590,442
1992	4,762,600	2,811,611	441,781 <sup>c</sup>	850,566	658,601
1993	4,944,000	2,903,061	455,500 <sup>c</sup>	909,381	676,100
1994	5,141,300	2,981,022	479,800	990,147	690,371
1995	5,342,900	3,077,861	507,044	1,078,542	679,421
1996	5,490,700	3,164,996	518,492	1,127,528	679,733
1997 <sup>d</sup>	5,734,900	3,296,513	567,079	1,176,564	694,787
1998 <sup>d</sup>	6,134,200	3,670,441	592,462	1,224,469	696,385
1999 <sup>d</sup>	6,340,800	3,779,922	605,943	1,287,172	714,457
2000	6,445,100	3,826,209	621,149	1,316,333	723,898
2001	6,581,700	3,931,731	631,240	1,330,007	732,333
2002	6,732,400	3,995,165	665,475	1,367,856	753,141
<b>Percent change</b>					
2001 to 2002	2.3%	1.6%	5.4%	2.8%	2.8%

Note: Counts for probation, prison, and parole populations are for December 31 of each year; jail population counts are for June 30 of each year. Counts of adults held in jail facilities for 1993 and 1994 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Data for jail and prison are for inmates under custody and include those held in private facilities. Totals for 1998-2002 exclude probationers held in jail or prison. These data have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported counts and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 15](#).

<sup>a</sup>A small number of individuals have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision is an overestimate. The total is rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>b</sup>Estimated.

<sup>c</sup>Includes an unknown number of persons supervised outside jail facilities.

<sup>d</sup>Coverage of probation agencies was expanded. For counts based on the same reporting agencies, use 3,266,837 in 1997 (to compare with 1996); 3,417,613 in 1998 (to compare with 1997); and 3,772,773 in 1999 (to compare with 1998).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 1.1; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 1.1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in 1999*, Press Release NCJ 183508 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2000), p. 3, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 201135 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2003), p. 1; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

**Adults under correctional supervision**

By type of supervision, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Total under correctional supervision, Dec. 31, 2002	Number on probation or parole <sup>a</sup>	Number in prison or jail	Number under supervision per 100,000 adult residents <sup>b</sup>	Percent of correctional population incarcerated
United States, total	6,732,400	4,698,000	2,034,300	3,125	30.2%
Federal	272,500	114,300	158,200	126	58.1
State	6,459,900	4,583,700	1,876,100	2,999	29.0
Northeast	1,051,200	778,700	272,500	2,545	25.9
Connecticut	72,000	53,200	18,700	2,747	26.0
Maine	12,600	9,500	3,100	1,275	24.7
Massachusetts	70,900	47,700	23,200	1,434	32.7
New Hampshire	9,200	4,700	4,500	960	49.2
New Jersey	190,400	146,200	44,200	2,923	23.2
New York	357,000	254,000	102,900	2,448	28.8
Pennsylvania	299,500	228,500	71,000	3,179	23.7
Rhode Island	27,700	24,300	3,500	3,390	12.5
Vermont	11,900	10,600	1,400	2,554	11.4
Midwest	1,392,100	1,040,300	351,900	2,866	25.3
Illinois	238,900	177,000	61,900	2,542	25.9
Indiana	147,300	112,500	34,800	3,213	23.6
Iowa	37,900	26,300	11,600	1,711	30.6
Kansas	34,000	19,200	14,800	1,692	43.5
Michigan	257,000	189,900	67,100	3,443	26.1
Minnesota	136,200	124,000	12,200	3,654	8.9
Missouri	106,500	68,100	38,400	2,515	36.0
Nebraska	26,300	19,700	6,600	2,050	25.0
North Dakota	5,000	3,300	1,700	1,055	33.6
Ohio	291,900	227,400	64,500	3,412	22.1
South Dakota	10,700	6,600	4,100	1,919	38.3
Wisconsin	100,400	66,100	34,300	2,469	34.2
South	2,642,800	1,812,100	830,700	3,422	31.4
Alabama	80,800	43,500	37,300	2,405	46.2
Arkansas	56,300	39,700	16,600	2,783	29.5
Delaware	27,700	20,800	6,900	4,557	25.0
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	17,400	14,400	3,000	(d)	(d)
Florida	427,100	295,100	132,000	3,314	30.9
Georgia	470,100	387,800	82,300	(d)	(d)
Kentucky	55,100	30,400	24,700	1,783	44.8
Louisiana	103,600	56,600	47,100	3,166	45.4
Maryland	121,200	85,200	36,100	2,973	29.8
Mississippi	42,700	17,600	25,100	2,038	58.7
North Carolina	164,100	115,700	48,300	2,601	29.5
Oklahoma	62,100	32,800	29,200	2,389	47.1
South Carolina	78,000	45,200	32,800	2,536	42.1
Tennessee	88,600	49,800	38,900	2,024	43.9
Texas	737,400	526,600	210,900	4,682	28.6
Virginia	96,900	44,900	52,000	1,753	53.7
West Virginia	13,700	6,300	7,400	980	54.1
West	1,373,700	952,700	421,100	2,842	30.7
Alaska	9,900	5,500	4,400	2,186	44.8
Arizona	116,100	74,200	41,900	2,896	36.1
California	711,200	471,300	239,900	2,756	33.7
Colorado	89,300	60,400	28,800	2,646	32.3
Hawaii	24,400	19,300	5,100	2,587	20.8
Idaho	42,200	33,300	8,900	4,396	21.1
Montana	12,100	7,500	4,500	1,777	37.5
Nevada	32,700	16,300	16,500	2,030	50.3
New Mexico	25,600	13,600	12,000	1,904	46.9
Oregon	83,100	65,000	18,000	3,129	21.7
Utah	22,200	12,300	9,900	1,394	44.6
Washington	197,200	168,900	28,300	4,348	14.4
Wyoming	7,900	5,200	2,700	2,142	34.6

Note: Counts are for Dec. 31, 2002, except for jail counts, which are for June 28. Jail counts by State were estimated based on the Census of Jails, 1999, and the Annual Survey of Jails, 2000, 2001, and 2002. Counts were rounded to the nearest 100. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 15](#).

<sup>a</sup>Excludes 29,325 probationers held in jail and 20,939 probationers held in prison.

<sup>b</sup>Based on the estimated number of adult State residents on Dec. 31, 2002, using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing and adjusting for population change since April 2000.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes inmates held by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>d</sup>Not calculated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 201135 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2003), p. 7.

Table 6.3

**Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By region and jurisdiction, 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Jan. 1, 2002	2002 <sup>a</sup>		Probation population Dec. 31, 2002	Percent change in probation population during 2002	Number on probation on Dec. 31, 2002 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	3,931,731	2,129,084	2,064,506	3,995,165	1.6%	1,854
Federal	31,562	14,349	14,266	31,326	-0.7	15
State	3,900,169	2,114,735	2,050,240	3,963,839	1.6	1,840
Northeast	591,948	219,382	204,493	606,944	2.5	1,469
Connecticut	49,352	23,572	21,940	50,984	3.3	1,947
Maine	8,939	6,669	6,162	9,446	5.7	957
Massachusetts	44,119	40,855	40,961	44,013	-0.2	890
New Hampshire <sup>b,c</sup>	3,665	1,466	1,429	3,702	1.0	387
New Jersey	132,846	43,711	42,374	134,290	1.1	2,062
New York	193,074	41,114	36,146	198,042	2.6	1,358
Pennsylvania <sup>c</sup>	125,928	50,137	45,279	130,786	3.9	1,388
Rhode Island	24,759	6,721	5,566	25,914	4.7	3,168
Vermont	9,266	5,137	4,636	9,767	5.4	2,091
Midwest	907,701	579,072	556,463	930,108	2.5	1,915
Illinois	141,508	61,329	61,293	141,544	0.0	1,506
Indiana	104,116	90,705	88,234	106,587	2.4	2,325
Iowa	22,061	16,603	15,275	23,389	6.0	1,057
Kansas	15,250	23,366	23,399	15,217	-0.2	758
Michigan <sup>b,c</sup>	170,967	124,702	121,570	173,940	1.7	2,330
Minnesota <sup>c</sup>	120,720	57,236	57,318	120,638	-0.1	3,237
Missouri	55,767	23,395	24,578	54,584	-2.1	1,289
Nebraska	20,847	15,625	17,302	19,170	-8.0	1,493
North Dakota	2,970	2,049	1,820	3,199	7.7	669
Ohio <sup>b,c</sup>	195,213	133,991	117,924	211,237	8.2	2,469
South Dakota	4,462	3,511	3,014	4,959	11.1	886
Wisconsin <sup>d</sup>	53,820	26,560	24,736	55,644	3.4	1,369
South	1,619,937	918,777	910,572	1,625,536	0.3	2,105
Alabama	40,627	16,767	17,696	39,697	-2.3	1,181
Arkansas	28,119	9,056	9,182	27,993	-0.4	1,384
Delaware	19,995	14,638	14,432	20,201	1.0	3,328
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	9,663	6,790	7,334	9,389	-2.8	2,032
Florida <sup>b,c</sup>	292,842	258,077	254,333	294,281	0.5	2,283
Georgia <sup>c,e</sup>	360,037	193,915	187,067	366,885	(f)	(f)
Kentucky	22,794	13,978	11,916	24,856	9.0	804
Louisiana	35,744	13,268	12,693	36,319	1.6	1,110
Maryland	80,708	42,588	41,314	81,982	1.6	2,010
Mississippi	15,435	8,141	6,943	16,633	7.8	794
North Carolina	110,676	61,122	58,898	112,900	2.0	1,790
Oklahoma <sup>b,c</sup>	30,269	14,364	15,925	28,708	-5.2	1,105
South Carolina	44,399	13,433	16,224	41,608	-6.3	1,353
Tennessee	40,889	25,643	22,974	42,988	5.1	982
Texas	443,682	193,867	203,056	434,493	-2.1	2,758
Virginia	37,882	30,148	27,671	40,359	6.5	730
West Virginia <sup>c</sup>	6,176	2,983	2,915	6,244	1.1	446
West	780,583	397,504	378,712	801,251	2.6	1,658
Alaska	4,803	913	767	4,949	3.0	1,095
Arizona <sup>b</sup>	63,073	41,849	38,705	66,217	5.0	1,652
California <sup>b</sup>	350,768	171,400	164,047	358,121	2.1	1,388
Colorado <sup>b,c</sup>	55,218	33,164	31,190	58,986	6.8	1,748
Hawaii	15,581	6,404	5,213	16,772	7.6	1,780
Idaho <sup>g</sup>	35,670	25,292	29,601	31,361	-12.1	3,263
Montana	6,248	3,958	3,147	6,699	7.2	987
Nevada	12,416	4,750	4,876	12,290	-1.0	762
New Mexico	10,263	9,112	7,749	11,626	13.3	865
Oregon	46,063	17,002	17,304	45,761	-0.7	1,724
Utah	10,292	5,215	4,832	10,675	3.7	671
Washington <sup>b,c</sup>	165,711	76,358	68,953	173,198	4.5	3,819
Wyoming	4,477	2,447	2,328	4,596	2.7	1,246

Note: These data are from the 2002 Probation and Parole Surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as those who have been placed under the supervision of a State, local, or Federal probation agency resulting from a court order. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 15](#).

<sup>a</sup>Because of incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on Dec. 31, 2002 does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 2002, plus entries, minus exits.

<sup>b</sup>All data were estimated.

<sup>c</sup>Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies.

<sup>d</sup>Data are for year ending Nov. 30, 2002.

<sup>e</sup>Counts include private agency cases and may overstate the number under supervision.

<sup>f</sup>Not calculated by the Source.

<sup>g</sup>Data include estimates for misdemeanors based on annual admissions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 201135 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2003), p. 3.

Table 6.4

**Federal offenders under community supervision**By offense, United States, fiscal year 2000<sup>a</sup>

Most serious conviction offense	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Supervised release <sup>b</sup>		Parole	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	99,264	100.0%	30,937	100.0%	63,800	100.0%	4,527	100.0%
Felonies	88,847	89.7	21,066	68.4	63,262	99.3	4,519	99.9
Violent offenses	5,795	5.9	642	2.1	3,819	6.0	1,334	29.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	355	0.4	34	0.1	171	0.3	150	3.3
Negligent manslaughter	10	(c)	0	X	9	(c)	1	(c)
Assault	595	0.6	176	0.6	364	0.6	55	1.2
Robbery	4,200	4.2	317	1.0	2,888	4.5	995	22.0
Sexual abuse <sup>d</sup>	403	0.4	103	0.3	266	0.4	34	0.8
Kidnaping	180	0.2	6	(c)	76	0.1	98	2.2
Threats against the President	52	0.1	6	(c)	45	0.1	1	(c)
Property offenses	28,697	29.0	11,765	38.2	16,471	25.8	461	10.2
Fraudulent	23,846	24.1	9,481	30.8	14,103	22.1	262	5.8
Embezzlement	3,343	3.4	1,059	3.4	2,270	3.6	14	0.3
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	17,733	17.9	7,075	23.0	10,441	16.4	217	4.8
Forgery	525	0.5	271	0.9	239	0.4	15	0.3
Counterfeiting	2,245	2.3	1,076	3.5	1,153	1.8	16	0.4
Other	4,851	4.9	2,284	7.4	2,368	3.7	199	4.4
Burglary	264	0.3	76	0.2	124	0.2	64	1.4
Larceny <sup>f</sup>	3,322	3.4	1,820	5.9	1,422	2.2	80	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	417	0.4	125	0.4	275	0.4	17	0.4
Arson and explosives	344	0.3	67	0.2	252	0.4	25	0.6
Transportation of stolen property	425	0.4	157	0.5	256	0.4	12	0.3
Other property offenses <sup>g</sup>	79	0.1	39	0.1	39	0.1	1	(c)
Drug offenses	39,616	40.0	3,414	11.1	33,992	53.3	2,210	48.8
Trafficking	35,362	35.7	3,044	9.9	30,320	47.6	1,998	44.2
Other drug offenses	4,254	4.3	370	1.2	3,672	5.8	212	4.7
Public-order offenses	14,527	14.7	5,096	16.6	8,919	14.0	512	11.3
Regulatory	2,410	2.4	1,391	4.5	987	1.5	32	0.7
Agriculture	91	0.1	66	0.2	25	(c)	0	X
Antitrust	18	(c)	15	(c)	3	(c)	0	X
Food and drug	70	0.1	54	0.2	15	(c)	1	(c)
Transportation	82	0.1	46	0.1	33	0.1	3	0.1
Civil rights	148	0.1	31	0.1	112	0.2	5	0.1
Communications	115	0.1	73	0.2	41	0.1	1	(c)
Customs laws	152	0.2	83	0.3	69	0.1	0	X
Postal laws	134	0.1	89	0.3	43	0.1	2	(c)
Other regulatory offenses	1,600	1.6	934	3.0	646	1.0	20	0.4
Other	12,117	12.2	3,705	12.0	7,932	12.4	480	10.6
Weapons	4,517	4.6	692	2.2	3,656	5.7	169	3.7
Immigration offenses	1,535	1.5	674	2.2	856	1.3	5	0.1
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,587	1.6	936	3.0	631	1.0	20	0.4
Bribery	379	0.4	208	0.7	168	0.3	3	0.1
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	389	0.4	154	0.5	222	0.3	13	0.3
National defense	55	0.1	25	0.1	16	(c)	14	0.3
Escape	287	0.3	49	0.2	218	0.3	20	0.4
Racketeering and extortion	1,987	2.0	424	1.4	1,379	2.2	184	4.1
Gambling offenses	236	0.2	137	0.4	98	0.2	1	(c)
Nonviolent sex offenses	669	0.7	175	0.6	455	0.7	39	0.9
Mail or transport of obscene material	70	0.1	27	0.1	43	0.1	0	X
Migratory birds	6	(c)	3	(c)	3	(c)	0	X
Other felonies <sup>h</sup>	400	0.4	201	0.7	187	0.3	12	0.3
Misdemeanors <sup>i</sup>	10,417	10.5	9,871	32.1	538	0.8	8	0.2

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC), the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Federal pretrial services agencies, and the Federal probation and supervision service.

These data are from the probation, parole, and supervision data files of the Federal Probation Supervision Information System maintained by the AOUSC. Only records with offenders under active supervision as of the end of fiscal year 2000 were selected. Corporate defendants were excluded. Total includes 212 felony offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Under the Federal Sentencing Reform Act, supervised release replaces parole for Federal offenders sentenced on or after Nov. 1, 1987.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Includes only violent sex offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>g</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>h</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>i</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 91.

Table 6.5

**Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System**By type of supervision, 1975-2002<sup>a</sup>

	Type of supervision											
	Total cases		Court probation	U.S. magistrate judge probation	Supervised release	Pretrial diversion	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Bureau of Prisons custody	Received by transfer
	Number	Percent										
1975	36,061	100%	51.8%	13.5%	NA	3.2%	21.9%	6.7%	0.6%	2.4%	NA	NA
1976	35,102	100	52.3	15.3	NA	4.9	17.9	5.5	0.7	3.4	NA	NA
1977	35,098	100	50.0	16.2	NA	5.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	5.0	NA	NA
1978	34,808	100	45.0	16.7	NA	6.1	16.7	9.5	0.5	5.5	NA	NA
1979	33,839	100	41.7	15.4	NA	6.7	20.2	9.5	0.3	6.3	NA	NA
1980	31,410	100	38.8	14.6	NA	6.4	24.4	8.5	0.7	6.6	NA	NA
1981	29,575	100	40.2	18.3	NA	6.8	21.8	6.6	1.1	5.1	NA	NA
1982	31,531	100	42.1	20.5	NA	6.4	18.7	6.2	0.9	5.1	NA	NA
1983	33,784	100	43.2	21.5	NA	6.4	17.5	6.0	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1984	34,582	100	42.3	21.9	NA	6.3	18.1	6.3	0.7	4.4	NA	NA
1985	35,199	100	42.7	21.8	NA	6.4	16.6	7.1	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1986	37,583	100	42.0	22.8	NA	5.5	15.7	7.7	1.0	5.2	NA	NA
1987	38,486	100	43.5	21.0	NA	3.8	16.2	8.8	1.1	5.5	NA	NA
1988	37,974	100	41.6	21.5	0.1%	0.0	18.2	10.9	1.3	6.3	NA	NA
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	3.1	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	NA	NA
1990	47,546	100	27.1	17.7	10.1	NA	14.6	8.2	1.2	4.8	NA	16.3%
1991	47,720	100	26.5	15.7	18.7	NA	12.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	NA	14.5
1992	49,102	100	24.6	15.6	26.0	NA	8.6	5.3	1.0	3.2	NA	15.7
1993	48,722	100	23.0	15.0	31.1	NA	7.3	4.5	1.0	2.9	NA	15.3
1994	46,273	100	21.3	15.1	37.6	NA	5.5	3.5	0.8	2.2	NA	13.9
1995	45,163	100	19.4	15.3	41.9	NA	4.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	NA	14.2
1996	48,367	100	18.2	15.5	45.5	NA	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.4	NA	13.4
1997	46,190	100	18.5	15.0	47.9	NA	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	NA	13.1
1998	45,586	100	17.4	15.6	49.8	NA	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	NA	12.4
1999	48,035	100	17.9	14.4	52.9	NA	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	NA	10.6
2000	48,653	100	17.2	13.4	55.9	NA	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	NA	9.7
2001	50,308	100	16.4	12.4	57.5	NA	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	0.3	NA	1.7%	9.2
2002	54,062	100	16.1	11.5	58.6	NA	2.1	0.4	0.3	NA	2.0	8.9

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation—either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrate judges, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (pretrial diversion/deferred prosecution)—and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

Data for 1975-90 represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Supervised release" refers to a specified term of post-release supervision enacted in November 1987 under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

"Bureau of Prisons custody" was added in fiscal year 2001 and includes persons completing incarceration under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons but who may be in halfway houses or other facilities and supervised by probation officers (Source, 2001, p. 31).

<sup>a</sup> Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in fiscal year 2001, this category includes "special parole."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 164; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43; 1995, p. 245; 1998, p. 257; 1999, p. 251 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988, p. 39; 1990, p. 28; 1991, p. 110; 1993, p. 28; 1994, p. 245; 1996, p. 241; 1997, p. 237 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director*, p. 250; 2001 *Annual Report of the Director*, p. 240; 2002 *Annual Report of the Director*, p. 243 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

**Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System**

Fiscal year 2002

	Number	Percent <sup>a</sup>
Persons under supervision on Oct. 1, 2001	105,259	X
Total received	54,062	100%
Court probation	8,726	16.1
U.S. magistrate judge probation	6,224	11.5
Supervised release	31,698	58.6
Parole/special parole	1,148	2.1
Mandatory release	195	0.4
Military parole	158	0.3
Bureau of Prisons custody	1,089	2.0
Received by transfer	4,824	8.9
Total removed	50,529	100%
Court probation	8,647	17.1
U.S. magistrate judge probation	6,595	13.1
Supervised release	27,595	54.6
Parole/special parole	1,493	3.0
Mandatory release	343	0.7
Military parole	169	0.3
Bureau of Prisons custody	1,091	2.2
Removed by transfer	4,596	9.1
Persons under supervision on Sept. 30, 2002	108,792	X

Note: See Note, table 6.5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2002 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2003), pp. 243-245. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.7

**Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers**

United States, 1975-2002

	Number of persons under supervision	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	76,366	2,046
1989	77,284	2,146
1990	80,592	2,361
1991	83,012	2,802
1992	85,920	3,316
1993	86,823	3,516 <sup>a</sup>
1994	89,103	NA
1995	85,822	NA
1996	88,966	3,473
1997	91,434	3,603
1998	93,737	3,842
1999	97,190	3,913
2000	100,395	3,981
2001	104,715	4,345
2002	108,792	4,476

Note: See Note, table 6.5. The "number of persons under supervision" data for 1975-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, these data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. The "number of probation officers" data for 1975-90 are reported as of June 30. Beginning in 1991, these data are reported as of September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Approximate.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 15; 1983, pp. 20, 38; 1985, pp. 22, 52; 1995, p. 246; 1998, p. 258; 1999, p. 252 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1982, p. 19, Table 19; 1987, pp. 38, 49; 1989, pp. 34, 45; 1990, pp. 27, 41; 1991, pp. 109, 127; 1992, pp. 85, 98; 1994, Table 8; 1996, p. 242; 1997, p. 238 (Washington, DC: USGPO); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director*, p. 251; 2001 Annual Report of the Director, p. 241; 2002 Annual Report of the Director, p. 244 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8

**Federal probation terminations**

By outcome and offense, United States, fiscal year 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of probation terminations	Percent terminating supervision with:					
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closure
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	15,186	80.4%	3.3%	2.4%	5.5%	6.4%	1.9%
<b>Felonies</b>	7,629	82.9	3.0	2.2	4.3	5.4	2.2
Violent offenses	232	61.6	6.0	4.7	10.8	14.2	2.6
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	9	B	B	B	B	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	67	55.2	4.5	9.0	9.0	17.9	4.5
Robbery	112	67.9	8.0	1.8	7.1	12.5	2.7
Sexual abuse <sup>c</sup>	37	54.1	2.7	5.4	24.3	13.5	0.0
Kidnaping	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Threats against the President	4	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Property offenses</b>	4,116	83.2	3.2	2.3	4.2	5.2	1.9
Fraudulent offenses	3,306	84.8	2.7	2.2	3.8	4.8	1.7
Embezzlement	351	88.6	2.3	1.1	4.0	3.7	0.3
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	2,461	86.7	1.7	1.8	3.6	4.3	1.9
Forgery	111	81.1	3.6	5.4	4.5	4.5	0.9
Counterfeiting	383	69.7	9.7	4.7	5.0	8.6	2.3
<b>Other offenses</b>	810	77.0	5.2	2.7	5.6	7.0	2.5
Burglary	27	37.0	18.5	14.8	3.7	22.2	3.7
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	646	78.0	5.1	2.8	5.1	6.2	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	44	84.1	2.3	0.0	4.5	9.1	0.0
Arson and explosives	26	80.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	3.8	3.8
Transportation of stolen property	49	79.6	2.0	0.0	10.2	8.2	0.0
Other property offenses <sup>f</sup>	18	72.2	5.6	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0
<b>Drug offenses</b>	1,192	80.4	3.4	2.4	5.0	6.8	2.0
Trafficking	1,030	79.9	3.6	2.4	5.1	6.8	2.1
Possession and other	162	83.9	2.5	1.9	3.7	6.8	1.2
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	2,009	87.5	2.0	1.4	3.1	3.7	2.3
Regulatory offenses	563	89.5	1.6	1.1	3.2	2.8	1.8
Agriculture	30	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Antitrust	7	B	B	B	B	B	B
Food and drug	14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation	20	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Civil rights	25	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	27	92.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0
Customs laws	39	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Postal laws	40	82.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	2.5	2.5
Other regulatory offenses	361	87.3	2.2	1.4	3.6	3.3	2.2
<b>Other offenses</b>	1,446	86.7	2.1	1.6	3.0	4.0	2.5
Weapons	229	72.9	7.0	1.7	7.4	6.1	4.8
Immigration offenses	283	77.0	3.2	3.9	4.6	7.8	3.5
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	398	94.7	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0
Bribery	80	93.8	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.3	0.0
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	58	94.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
National defense	10	B	B	B	B	B	B
Escape	21	76.2	14.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
Racketeering and extortion	173	91.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	3.5	2.9
Gambling offenses	79	96.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3
Nonviolent sex offenses	48	81.3	2.1	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	9	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies <sup>g</sup>	58	93.1	0.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	0.0
<b>Misdemeanors<sup>h</sup></b>	7,557	78.0	3.6	2.7	6.8	7.4	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.4. Only records with one or more terminations of active supervision during fiscal year 2000 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reason of a violation. The data exclude corporate offenders. Total includes 80 felony offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

<sup>c</sup>Includes only violent sex offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>g</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>h</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 93.

<sup>a</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.



Table 6.9

**Juveniles in public and private residential custody facilities**By race, ethnicity, and offense, United States, on Oct. 27, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	Total	Race and ethnicity					
		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Total	108,931	41,246	42,963	19,922	2,013	2,137	609
Delinquency offenses	104,237	38,721	41,490	19,449	1,905	2,091	543
Violent offenses	38,005	13,470	15,435	7,341	669	867	207
Index offenses <sup>b</sup>	27,221	8,721	11,511	5,691	456	696	138
Other violent	10,784	4,752	3,924	1,650	216	171	69
Property offenses	31,817	13,263	11,451	5,607	660	660	174
Index offenses <sup>c</sup>	26,517	11,040	9,525	4,731	543	540	132
Other property	5,300	2,220	1,926	876	114	120	42
Drug offenses	9,882	2,520	5,187	1,914	114	108	36
Public-order offenses	10,487	3,921	3,990	2,088	180	237	51
Technical violation	14,046	5,544	5,424	2,502	282	219	75
Status offenses <sup>d</sup>	4,694	2,526	1,473	474	108	48	66

Note: These data are from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Public and private facilities, secure and nonsecure, that hold alleged or adjudicated juvenile delinquents or status offenders were asked to provide information on each juvenile in residence on the reference date of Oct. 27, 1999. A 100% response rate was achieved for the 1999 census and indicated that 108,931 juveniles under 21 years of age were assigned a bed in a public or private residential facility on the reference date as a result of being charged or court adjudicated for an offense.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes criminal homicide, violent sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Includes burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson.

<sup>d</sup>Status offenses include running away, underage drinking, truancy, curfew violations, and other offenses that are illegal for juveniles but not adults. Care should be exercised when interpreting status offense data because States differ in what they classify as an adjudicable status offense.

Source: Melissa Sickmund and Yi-chun Wan, "Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook" [Online]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2002. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp> [Aug. 7, 2002].

Table 6.10

**Juveniles in public and private residential custody facilities**By age and sex, United States, on Oct. 27, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Age	Total		Sex			
			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,931	100%	94,370	87%	14,561	13%
Less than 13 years	4,210	4	3,540	84	669	16
13 years	6,674	6	5,397	81	1,278	19
14 years	13,224	12	10,782	82	2,442	18
15 years	21,026	19	17,514	83	3,513	17
16 years	25,956	24	22,467	87	3,489	13
17 years	23,675	22	21,255	90	2,421	10
18 years and older	14,144	13	13,398	95	747	5

Note: See Note, table 6.9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Melissa Sickmund and Yi-chun Wan, "Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook" [Online]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2002. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp> [Aug. 7, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11

**Number and rate (per 100,000 juveniles age 10 through upper age of jurisdiction) of juveniles held in public and private residential custody facilities**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and State, on Oct. 27, 1999<sup>a</sup>

State	Juvenile offenders on Oct. 27, 1999		Sex		Race and ethnicity						Type of facility	
	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Male	Female	White,	Black,	American			Other	Public	Private
					non-Hispanic	non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Indian	Asian			
United States, total <sup>c</sup>	108,931	371	94,370	14,561	41,246	42,963	19,922	2,013	2,137	609	77,158	31,599
Alabama	1,589	333	1,290	297	645	915	15	6	3	3	939	651
Alaska	382	419	321	60	168	21	15	162	12	6	285	99
Arizona	1,901	334	1,614	288	759	210	795	123	15	0	1,614	288
Arkansas	705	234	573	132	312	372	12	0	6	3	357	348
California	19,072	514	17,145	1,926	4,068	4,794	8,973	147	1,062	27	17,349	1,722
Colorado	1,979	407	1,653	324	912	330	666	30	27	12	1,104	873
Connecticut	1,466	513	1,293	174	342	690	399	3	15	15	1,038	429
Delaware	347	431	303	45	111	225	12	0	0	0	234	114
District of Columbia	259	704	246	15	9	234	12	0	0	0	141	120
Florida	6,813	427	5,853	960	2,889	3,330	540	12	27	15	3,057	3,756
Georgia	3,729	475	3,147	582	1,272	2,382	48	15	12	3	2,826	903
Hawaii	118	96	93	27	12	3	12	0	90	0	102	18
Idaho	360	220	309	51	291	6	54	6	3	0	267	93
Illinois	3,885	322	3,492	393	1,194	2,205	441	12	15	18	3,261	624
Indiana	2,650	384	2,034	615	1,650	900	84	3	3	12	1,866	783
Iowa	1,017	296	846	171	765	150	54	15	24	9	378	639
Kansas	1,254	383	1,032	222	651	378	153	18	18	39	960	294
Kentucky	1,188	270	957	231	753	405	6	0	6	18	750	438
Louisiana	2,745	580	2,418	327	594	2,100	36	6	9	0	1,950	795
Maine	242	167	204	39	234	3	3	3	0	0	195	48
Maryland	1,579	269	1,422	156	474	1,062	33	0	3	6	804	774
Massachusetts	1,188	206	1,074	114	426	258	420	0	54	9	453	735
Michigan	4,324	417	3,654	672	1,941	1,839	405	33	42	63	1,971	2,352
Minnesota	1,760	290	1,455	306	975	360	93	198	111	21	837	921
Mississippi	784	229	729	57	213	462	105	0	3	0	777	6
Missouri	1,161	205	984	177	684	441	18	6	9	3	1,113	48
Montana	246	220	216	30	144	6	15	72	6	3	141	105
Nebraska	720	342	540	180	399	165	96	42	9	9	552	168
Nevada	789	378	642	147	399	192	141	21	24	12	762	27
New Hampshire	216	167	183	33	186	12	15	0	0	3	138	78
New Jersey	2,386	273	2,199	189	387	1,557	423	0	3	12	2,277	108
New Mexico	855	378	756	99	183	45	546	69	3	6	846	9
New York	4,813	334	3,891	921	1,434	2,895	354	27	27	75	2,814	1,998
North Carolina	1,429	221	1,266	162	525	828	30	27	12	3	1,161	267
North Dakota	235	297	186	48	144	6	6	72	6	3	108	126
Ohio	4,531	345	3,969	561	2,403	1,896	117	3	12	93	4,056	474
Oklahoma	1,123	273	975	150	588	321	66	144	3	3	612	510
Oregon	1,549	404	1,359	192	1,134	141	165	66	36	6	1,332	216
Pennsylvania	3,819	285	3,408	411	1,359	1,926	444	3	63	24	1,458	2,361
Rhode Island	310	284	288	21	138	84	69	0	15	0	183	126
South Carolina	1,650	441	1,407	243	546	1,080	3	3	15	3	1,209	441
South Dakota	603	632	513	90	348	18	15	213	9	0	483	120
Tennessee	1,534	256	1,251	282	771	741	12	0	6	3	1,143	393
Texas	7,954	370	7,185	768	2,085	2,778	3,027	9	54	3	6,324	1,629
Utah	985	320	855	132	720	24	165	45	27	6	444	543
Vermont	67	96	57	9	63	3	0	0	0	0	27	39
Virginia	3,085	415	2,658	429	1,131	1,800	108	3	30	12	2,808	279
Washington	2,094	307	1,833	261	1,242	420	195	123	111	0	2,010	84
West Virginia	388	202	333	54	303	78	3	0	3	3	213	174
Wisconsin	1,924	338	1,659	264	795	852	150	60	54	9	1,269	654
Wyoming	310	488	180	132	222	12	39	18	3	12	165	144

Note: See Note, table 6.9. A small percentage of juveniles nationally were held in out-of-State private facilities. As a result, State rates based on facility location can be misleading. These data reflect the State where the offense was committed rather than the State in which the holding facility is located.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Custody rates are calculated for each State based on the State where the offense occurred. These custody rates represent the number of juveniles assigned a bed, as a result of committing an offense, per 100,000 juveniles in the general population age 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

<sup>c</sup>Total includes 2,645 juvenile offenders in private facilities for whom the State where the offense was committed was not reported and 174 juvenile offenders in tribal facilities.

Source: Melissa Sickmund and Yi-chun Wan, "Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook" [Online]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2002. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp> [Aug. 7, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12

**Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of persons in State and Federal prisons and local jails**

United States, 1985, 1990-2002

	Total inmates	Prisoners in custody		Inmates in	Incarceration
	in custody	Federal	State	local jails	rate <sup>a</sup>
1985	744,208	35,781	451,812	256,615	313
1990	1,148,702	58,838	684,544	405,320	458
1991	1,219,014	63,930	728,605	426,479	481
1992	1,295,150	72,071	778,495	444,584	505
1993	1,369,185	80,815	828,566	459,804	528
1994	1,476,621	85,500	904,647	486,474	564
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1996	1,646,020	95,088	1,032,440	518,492	618
1997	1,743,643	101,755	1,074,809	567,079	648
1998	1,816,931	110,793	1,113,676	592,462	669
1999 <sup>b</sup>	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	691
2000	1,937,482 <sup>c</sup>	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	684
2001	1,961,247 <sup>c</sup>	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002	2,033,331 <sup>c</sup>	151,618	1,209,640	665,475	701
<b>Percent change</b>					
2001 to 2002	3.7%	5.8%	2.5%	5.4%	X
<b>Annual average</b>					
<b>percent increase</b>					
1995 to 2002	3.6%	7.8%	2.9%	4.0%	X

Note: Jail counts are for June 30; counts for 1994-2002 exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts are for December 31. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 4](#) and [Appendix 15](#).

<sup>a</sup>Number of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend.

<sup>b</sup>In 1999, 15 States expanded their reporting criteria to include inmates held in privately operated correctional facilities. For comparisons with previous years, the State count 1,137,544 and the total 1,869,169 should be used for 1999.

<sup>c</sup>Includes Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (6,143 in 2000, 6,515 in 2001, and 6,598 in 2002).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1998*, Bulletin NCJ 173414 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1999), p. 2, Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2003), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13

**Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity**

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-2002

	1-day counts <sup>a</sup>					Average daily population <sup>c</sup>	Rated capacity of jails <sup>d</sup>	Percent of rated capacity occupied <sup>e</sup>
	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile <sup>b</sup>			
		Total	Male	Female				
1983	223,551	221,815	206,163	15,652	1,736	227,541	261,556	85%
1984	234,500	233,018	216,275	16,743	1,482	230,641	261,432	90
1985	256,615	254,986	235,909	19,077	1,629	265,010	272,830	94
1986	274,444	272,736	251,235	21,501	1,708	265,517	285,726	96
1987	295,873	294,092	270,172	23,920	1,781	290,300	301,198	98
1988	343,569	341,893	311,594	30,299	1,676	336,017	339,633	101
1989	395,553	393,303	356,050	37,253	2,250	386,845	367,769	108
1990	405,320	403,019	365,821	37,198	2,301	408,075	389,171	104
1991	426,479	424,129	384,628	39,501	2,350	422,609	421,237	101
1992	444,584	441,780	401,106	40,674	2,804	441,889	449,197	99
1993 <sup>f</sup>	459,804	455,500	411,500	44,100	4,300	466,155	475,224	97
1994 <sup>f</sup>	486,474	479,800	431,300	48,500	6,700	479,757	504,324	96
1995 <sup>f</sup>	507,044	499,300	448,000	51,300	7,800	509,828	545,763	93
1996 <sup>f</sup>	518,492	510,400	454,700	55,700	8,100	515,432	562,971	92
1997	567,079	557,974	498,678	59,296	9,105	556,586	586,564	97
1998	592,462	584,372	520,581	63,791	8,090	593,808	612,780	97
1999	605,943	596,485	528,998	67,487	9,458	607,978	652,321	93
2000	621,149	613,534	543,120	70,414	7,615	618,319	677,787	92
2001	631,240	623,628	551,007	72,621	7,613	625,966	699,309	90
2002	665,475	658,228	581,411	76,817	7,248	652,082	713,899	93

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1999 are from the National Jail Census. Data for 1984-87, 1989-92, 1994-98, 2000, 2001, and 2002 are from the Annual Survey of Jails taken during noncensus years. Both the censuses and the surveys are conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data from the annual surveys are estimates and therefore are subject to sampling variation. A jail is defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the censuses and surveys were temporary holding facilities, such as physically separate drunk tanks and police lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they were formally charged in court. Also excluded for all years were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these States have integrated jail-prison systems. Alaska also was excluded as an integrated system; however, beginning in 1988, locally operated jails in Alaska are included. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 4](#).

<sup>a</sup>Data for years prior to 1994 include an unknown number of persons who were under jail supervision but not confined. Beginning in 1994, data are based on the number of inmates held in jail facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Juveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. In 1994, the definition was changed to include all persons under age 18.

<sup>c</sup>The average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

<sup>d</sup>Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

<sup>e</sup>The number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100. Prior to 1994, this ratio may include some inmates not in physical custody, but under the jurisdiction of a local jail, such as inmates on electronic monitoring, under house arrest, or in day reporting or other community supervision programs. Beginning in 1994, the ratio includes only those held in jail.

<sup>f</sup>Detailed data for 1-day counts are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5; *1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; *1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 6; *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 3 and p. 6, Table 7; *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-167247, p. 6, Table 6 and p. 7, Table 8; *1998*, Bulletin NCJ 173414, p. 6, Table 6 and p. 7, Table 8; *1999*, Bulletin NCJ 181643, p. 6, Table 6 and p. 7, Table 9; and *2002*, Bulletin NCJ 198877, p. 8, Table 9 and p. 9, Table 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.14

**Persons under jail supervision**

By confinement status and type of program, United States, 1995-2002

Confinement status and type of program	Persons under jail supervision							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	541,913	591,469	637,319	664,847	687,973	687,033	702,044	737,912
Held in jail	507,044	518,492	567,079	592,462	605,943	621,149	631,240	665,475
Supervised outside a jail facility <sup>a</sup>	34,869	72,977	70,239	72,385	82,030	65,884	70,804	72,437
Electronic monitoring	6,788	7,480	8,699	10,827	10,230	10,782	10,017	9,706
Home detention <sup>b</sup>	1,376	907	1,164	370	518	332	539	1,037
Day reporting	1,283	3,298	2,768	3,089	5,080	3,969	3,522	5,010
Community service	10,253	17,410	15,918	17,518	20,139	13,592	17,561	13,918
Weekender programs	1,909	16,336	17,656	17,249	16,089	14,523	14,381	17,955
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	2,135	7,368	6,048	10,092	6,279	6,632	8,702
Other work programs <sup>c</sup>	9,144	14,469	6,631	7,089	7,780	8,011	5,204	5,190
Treatment programs <sup>d</sup>	NA	10,425	6,693	5,702	8,500	5,714	5,219	1,256
Other	887	517	3,342	4,493	3,602	2,682	7,729	9,663

Note: See Note, table 6.13. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.<sup>b</sup>Includes only those without electronic monitoring.<sup>c</sup>Includes persons in work release programs, work gangs/crews, and other work alternative programs.<sup>d</sup>Includes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 185989, p. 6; **2002**, Bulletin NCJ 198877, p. 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.15

**Jail inmates**

By confinement status, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	Persons under jail supervision <sup>a</sup>		Confinement status		
	Number	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents <sup>b</sup>	Jail population under community supervision		
			Confined	Nonconfined <sup>c</sup>	Serving weekend sentences <sup>d</sup>
United States, total	699,182	256	617,152	65,941	16,089
Federal	11,209	4	11,209	0	0
State	687,973	252	605,943	65,941	16,089
Northeast	95,045	202	90,716	2,519	1,810
Maine	1,291	104	1,113	46	132
Massachusetts	11,125	180	10,774	324	27
New Hampshire	1,705	142	1,592	45	68
New Jersey	18,349	225	16,830	965	554
New York	34,265	188	33,411	208	646
Pennsylvania	28,310	236	26,996	931	383
Midwest	109,976	174	97,652	10,541	1,783
Illinois	19,366	160	16,880	2,121	365
Indiana	14,270	240	12,787	1,180	303
Iowa	3,162	110	2,998	33	131
Kansas	4,524	170	4,378	46	100
Michigan	18,679	190	15,629	2,789	261
Minnesota	6,445	135	5,002	1,337	106
Missouri	7,490	137	6,940	347	203
Nebraska	2,368	142	2,189	147	32
North Dakota	668	105	588	52	28
Ohio	18,703	167	16,638	1,849	216
South Dakota	1,100	149	1,064	17	19
Wisconsin	13,201	252	12,559	623	19
South	321,328	335	284,742	29,307	7,279
Alabama	11,803	269	11,418	103	282
Arkansas	5,398	211	4,832	394	172
District of Columbia	1,660	322	1,653	0	7
Florida	57,685	381	51,080	5,769	836
Georgia	34,861	447	32,835	1,528	498
Kentucky	15,680	396	10,373	5,024	283
Louisiana	26,976	615	25,631	1,260	85
Maryland	21,363	413	10,945	10,131	287
Mississippi	9,018	325	8,886	35	97
North Carolina	14,315	187	13,279	288	748
Oklahoma	7,100	211	6,743	195	162
South Carolina	9,427	243	8,780	203	444
Tennessee	20,557	374	19,629	52	876
Texas	61,182	304	57,930	1,809	1,443
Virginia	21,482	314	18,235	2,290	957
West Virginia	2,821	156	2,493	226	102
West	161,624	269	132,833	23,574	5,217
Alaska	68	11	68	0	0
Arizona	10,737	224	10,320	47	370
California	94,136	284	77,142	12,841	4,153
Colorado	16,094	397	9,004	6,870	220
Idaho	3,102	248	2,809	195	98
Montana	1,550	176	1,521	13	16
Nevada	5,681	313	4,898	718	65
New Mexico	5,439	311	5,217	164	58
Oregon	7,528	227	6,283	1,176	69
Utah	4,514	211	4,024	393	97
Washington	11,691	203	10,542	1,126	23
Wyoming	1,084	225	1,005	31	48

Note: These data are from the 1999 Census of Jails conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 1999 census included all locally administered jails that held inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 72 hours) and were staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the census were physically separate temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they are formally charged in court. Also excluded were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these jurisdictions have State-operated integrated jail/prison systems. Alaska also was excluded for this reason, however, 15 independently operated jails in Alaska were included. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see [Appendix 4](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes persons confined in jail facilities and those under community supervision.

<sup>b</sup>Based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population for July 1, 1999.

<sup>c</sup>Includes all persons in community-based programs run by jail authorities (e.g., electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, pretrial supervision, and other alternative work programs).

<sup>d</sup>During the weekend prior to June 30, 1999. Includes all persons who serve their sentences of confinement only on weekends (e.g., Friday to Sunday).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 14, 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.16

**Jail inmates**By sex, race, Hispanic origin, and conviction status, United States, 1990-2002<sup>a</sup>

	Percent of jail inmates												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 <sup>b</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	90.8	90.7	90.8	90.4	90.0	89.8	89.2	89.4	89.2	88.8	88.6	88.4	88.4
Female	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.6
<b>Race, Hispanic origin</b>													
White, non-Hispanic	41.8	41.1	40.1	39.3	39.1	40.1	41.6	40.6	41.3	41.3	41.9	43.0	43.8
Black, non-Hispanic	42.5	43.4	44.1	44.2	43.9	43.5	41.1	42.0	41.2	41.5	41.3	40.6	39.8
Hispanic	14.3	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.4	14.7	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.7
Other <sup>c</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Conviction status<sup>d</sup></b>													
Convicted	48.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.0	NA	NA	43.2	45.9	44.0	41.5	40.0
Male	44.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.7	NA	NA	38.4	40.8	39.0	36.6	35.4
Female	4.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3	NA	NA	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6
Unconvicted	51.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.0	NA	NA	56.8	54.1	56.0	58.5	59.9
Male	46.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	NA	50.6	48.0	50.0	51.9	53.0
Female	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0	NA	NA	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.9

Note: See Note, table 6.13. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Based on all persons under jail supervision; not limited to inmates confined in jail facilities.<sup>c</sup>Includes Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.<sup>d</sup>Data for conviction status include adults only with the exception of 1999 which includes adults and juveniles.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1998*, Bulletin NCJ 173414, p. 6, Table 7 and p. 7; *2000*, Bulletin NCJ 185989, p. 7, Table 9; *2002*, Bulletin NCJ 198877, p. 8, Table 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.17

**Jail inmates**By sex, race, Hispanic origin, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Sex		Race and Hispanic origin			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other <sup>b</sup>
National estimate <sup>c</sup>	617,200	548,300	68,900	257,500	255,100	93,600	11,000
United States, total	617,152	548,276	68,876	222,314	220,167	80,795	9,494
Federal	11,209	10,455	754	7,080	3,559	(d)	570
State	605,943	537,821	68,122	215,234	216,608	80,795	8,924
Northeast	90,716	82,023	8,693	29,029	40,140	15,978	841
Maine	1,113	1,013	100	1,009	43	37	24
Massachusetts	10,774	10,291	483	4,761	2,973	2,879	158
New Hampshire	1,592	1,488	104	1,030	156	207	47
New Jersey	16,830	15,053	1,777	3,920	9,554	3,182	78
New York	33,411	30,118	3,293	6,912	15,144	7,114	202
Pennsylvania	26,996	24,060	2,936	11,397	12,270	2,559	332
Midwest	97,652	86,858	10,794	42,457	26,167	3,298	1,814
Illinois	16,880	15,167	1,713	3,118	2,487	415	119
Indiana	12,787	11,692	1,095	6,962	3,113	327	18
Iowa	2,998	2,668	330	1,525	431	192	55
Kansas	4,378	3,950	428	2,216	910	269	34
Michigan	15,629	13,910	1,719	7,125	5,763	539	105
Minnesota	5,002	4,505	497	2,576	1,201	322	416
Missouri	6,940	6,028	912	2,881	1,459	119	33
Nebraska	2,189	1,966	223	1,110	520	354	102
North Dakota	588	537	51	354	16	28	179
Ohio	16,638	14,478	2,160	7,882	6,726	306	24
South Dakota	1,064	879	185	435	22	48	288
Wisconsin	12,559	11,078	1,481	6,273	3,519	379	441
South	284,742	252,569	32,173	95,291	127,765	21,215	1,197
Alabama	11,418	10,227	1,191	3,825	5,959	179	39
Arkansas	4,832	4,210	622	2,582	1,894	248	22
District of Columbia	1,653	1,586	67	57	1,525	71	0
Florida	51,080	44,803	6,277	19,659	21,073	3,843	27
Georgia	32,835	29,458	3,377	8,059	16,749	604	62
Kentucky	10,373	9,331	1,042	6,073	2,832	165	3
Louisiana	25,631	22,937	2,694	4,859	15,367	408	221
Maryland	10,945	9,729	1,216	3,491	7,044	292	48
Mississippi	8,886	8,201	685	1,572	4,057	85	20
North Carolina	13,279	12,063	1,216	3,028	5,740	473	52
Oklahoma	6,743	5,805	938	3,514	2,143	245	442
South Carolina	8,780	7,974	806	2,103	5,117	108	11
Tennessee	19,629	16,978	2,651	8,126	9,945	276	16
Texas	57,930	51,057	6,873	20,364	17,578	13,680	133
Virginia	18,235	16,001	2,234	6,186	10,257	510	97
West Virginia	2,493	2,209	284	1,793	485	28	4
West	132,833	116,371	16,462	48,457	22,536	40,304	5,072
Alaska	68	65	3	11	0	3	32
Arizona	10,320	9,018	1,302	4,204	1,060	2,928	399
California	77,142	67,441	9,701	22,392	16,561	29,664	2,661
Colorado	9,004	8,028	976	3,162	885	2,060	149
Idaho	2,809	2,469	340	1,441	22	376	94
Montana	1,521	1,385	136	852	29	39	173
Nevada	4,898	4,250	648	2,599	1,235	818	183
New Mexico	5,217	4,654	563	942	356	2,058	361
Oregon	6,283	5,449	834	3,782	663	490	134
Utah	4,024	3,516	508	1,655	94	463	97
Washington	10,542	9,206	1,336	6,762	1,602	1,290	715
Wyoming	1,005	890	115	655	29	114	74

Note: See Note, table 6.15. These data represent inmates confined in jail facilities and exclude those under community supervision. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because some reporting units could not report data on sex or race/Hispanic origin of inmates.

<sup>b</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

<sup>c</sup>National estimates were calculated by summing the item values from reporting jail jurisdictions and then multiplying by a nonresponse adjustment factor. All estimates for inmates were rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>d</sup>The Federal system did not report data on Hispanic origin of inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 22.



Table 6.18

**Conviction status of adult jail inmates**

By sex, United States, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1999

	1983 <sup>a</sup>	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1999 <sup>b</sup>
Total	221,815	341,893	455,500	596,500
Convicted	107,660	166,224	226,600	275,500
Male	100,557	151,810	203,900	244,600
Female	7,103	14,414	22,700	30,900
Unconvicted	113,984	175,669	228,900	321,000
Male	105,459	159,784	207,600	284,400
Female	8,525	15,885	21,300	36,600

Note: See Note, table 6.15. The number of convicted inmates may be undercounted because some jail records do not distinguish between unconvicted inmates and those who are convicted but awaiting sentence. In 1999, 46% were reported to be convicted, but in the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 64% of inmates reported that they were convicted. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Detail does not sum to total because of missing data.

<sup>b</sup>Data on conviction status by gender were reported for 89% of all adult inmates in 1993 and 86% in 1999. Totals were estimated using the distributions from jails with known data, and estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.19

**Jails and jail inmates in Indian country**

By selected characteristics, United States, midyear 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of jails	69	69	69	68
Rated capacity, total	1,945	2,065	2,076	2,101
Percent occupied on survey date	76%	78%	86%	91%
Percent occupied on peak day in June	119%	111%	118%	126%
Number of inmates	1,567	1,693	1,853	2,030
In custody	1,479	1,621	1,775	1,912
Adults	1,176	1,354	1,498	1,600
Male	988	1,131	1,214	1,366
Female	188	223	284	234
Juveniles	303	267	277	312
Male	227	197	207	212
Female	76	70	70	100
Under community supervision	88	72	78	118
<b>Conviction status<sup>a</sup></b>				
Convicted	NA	NA	1,072	1,062
Unconvicted	NA	NA	689	836
<b>Offense<sup>b</sup></b>				
Felony	NA	NA	97	113
Misdemeanor	NA	NA	1,560	1,738
Other	NA	NA	71	61
DWI/DUI	NA	NA	274	181
Drug law violation	NA	NA	133	130

Note: These data are from the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The SJIC was initiated in 1998 as a component of the Annual Survey of Jails, a sample survey of the Nation's local jails also sponsored by BJS. The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provided a complete list of 74 Indian country jails for the 1998 survey. At the time of data collection, 2 facilities had closed, 2 no longer existed, and 2 were combined into 1 facility, resulting in 69 surveyed facilities. The same 69 facilities were surveyed again in 1999 and 2000. The reference date for these three surveys was June 30. Data were collected by mail questionnaires; through followup contacts, a 100% response rate was achieved for the 1998 and 1999 surveys. One facility did not respond to the 2000 survey; the June 30, 1999 data were used for that facility. For the 2001 survey, an additional jail had closed. The remaining 68 jails responded to the survey. The reference for the 2001 survey was June 29. The SJIC included all confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other correctional facilities located in Indian country and operated by tribal authorities or by the BIA. Special jail facilities such as medical, treatment, or release centers; halfway houses; and work farms also are included. "Indian country" is a statutory term that includes all lands within an Indian reservation, dependent Indian communities, and Indian trust allotments. Tribal authority to imprison Indian offenders is limited by statute to 1 year per offense. Therefore, tribal courts generally adjudicate misdemeanor crimes.

<sup>a</sup>One facility did not report conviction status for 14 inmates in 2000 and 2001, therefore, category will not add to total in custody.

<sup>b</sup>One facility did not report offense data for 47 inmates in 2000, therefore, category will not add to total in custody.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails in Indian Country, 1998 and 1999*, NCJ 173410, p. 2, Tables 2 and 3; p. 4, Table 8; pp. 7, 22; **2001**, NCJ 193400, pp. 1, 2, 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.20

**Jail inmates known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**

By region and State, June 30, 1993 and 1999

Region and State	1993		1999	
	Total known to be HIV positive	HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total jail population <sup>a</sup>	Total known to be HIV positive	HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total jail population <sup>a</sup>
Total	6,711	1.8%	8,615	1.7%
Northeast	2,759	5.3	3,105	3.8
Maine	10	1.4	25	2.3
Massachusetts	420	5.4	426	4.0
New Hampshire	3	0.3	11	0.7
New Jersey	758	9.3	366	2.9
New York	1,296	6.4	1,359	4.3
Pennsylvania	272	1.9	918	3.8
Midwest	556	0.9	612	0.8
Illinois	304	2.2	250	1.6
Indiana	36	0.4	32	0.4
Iowa	14	0.9	17	0.6
Kansas	10	0.4	27	0.8
Michigan	44	0.4	55	0.4
Minnesota	12	0.4	13	0.4
Missouri	23	0.7	61	1.0
Nebraska	7	0.4	8	0.4
North Dakota	1	0.3	NA	NA
Ohio	57	0.5	86	0.7
South Dakota	1	0.2	6	0.8
Wisconsin	47	0.7	57	0.7
South	2,732	1.5	3,822	1.6
Alabama	75	1.3	86	0.9
Arkansas	33	1.2	32	0.9
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	169	10.0	126	7.6
Florida	1,027	3.1	936	2.4
Georgia	199	1.0	549	1.8
Kentucky	17	0.3	40	0.5
Louisiana	126	1.2	311	1.4
Maryland	123	1.4	383	3.5
Mississippi	43	1.0	108	1.6
North Carolina	54	0.8	156	1.8
Oklahoma	11	0.4	42	0.6
South Carolina	78	1.6	83	1.1
Tennessee	76	0.6	301	1.7
Texas	521	1.1	333	0.8
Virginia	176	1.4	324	1.8
West Virginia	4	0.3	12	0.5
West	664	0.8	1,076	1.0
Alaska	0	X	2	3.2
Arizona	24	0.6	16	0.6
California	422	0.7	693	1.0
Colorado	23	0.6	38	0.6
Idaho	7	0.6	34	1.3
Montana	8	1.3	11	0.8
Nevada	28	1.1	20	0.4
New Mexico	44	1.6	37	0.7
Oregon	28	0.8	30	0.6
Utah	32	1.7	6	0.2
Washington	47	0.7	168	2.0
Wyoming	1	0.2	21	2.2

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the 1993 and 1999 Census of Jails. The 1999 Census of Jails included 3,365 locally administered confinement facilities that held inmates beyond arraignment and were staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 47 jails that were privately operated under contract to local governments. Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have integrated jail-prison systems.

<sup>a</sup>Based on the number of inmates held in local jails on June 30, excluding those that did not report the number of HIV/AIDS cases.

<sup>b</sup>The District of Columbia jail, part of an integrated system, was included in the 1999 Census. Other district facilities were excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1999*, Bulletin NCJ 187456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 8.

Table 6.21

**Deaths and AIDS-related deaths among local jail inmates**

By region and State, July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999

Region and State	Deaths from all causes		AIDS-related deaths		
	Total	Rate per 100,000 jail inmates <sup>a</sup>	Total	Rate per 100,000 jail inmates <sup>a</sup>	As a percent of all deaths
Total	919	155	78	13	8.5%
Northeast	152	169	26	29	17.1
Maine	3	342	0	X	X
Massachusetts	16	163	3	28	18.8
New Hampshire	4	264	2	132	50.0
New Jersey	18	109	5	33	27.8
New York	66	192	11	32	16.7
Pennsylvania	45	169	5	19	11.1
Midwest	137	144	3	3	2.2
Illinois	15	92	1	6	6.7
Indiana	20	166	0	X	X
Iowa	3	102	0	X	X
Kansas	6	134	0	X	X
Michigan	11	70	0	X	X
Minnesota	9	168	0	X	X
Missouri	14	203	0	X	X
Nebraska	4	262	0	X	X
North Dakota	2	342	0	X	X
Ohio	27	164	2	12	7.4
South Dakota	7	583	0	X	X
Wisconsin	19	163	0	X	X
South	428	156	47	17	11.0
Alabama	20	182	0	X	X
Arkansas	7	184	0	X	X
District of Columbia	18	1,084	5	301	27.8
Florida	61	120	15	30	24.6
Georgia	47	139	11	33	23.4
Kentucky	11	105	0	X	X
Louisiana	19	111	3	17	15.8
Maryland	32	289	2	18	6.3
Mississippi	13	148	0	X	X
North Carolina	20	153	1	8	5.0
Oklahoma	10	149	0	X	X
South Carolina	17	193	1	11	5.9
Tennessee	39	191	3	15	7.7
Texas	76	134	3	5	3.9
Virginia	31	175	3	17	9.7
West Virginia	7	282	0	X	X
West	202	151	2	1	1.0
Alaska	0	X	X	X	X
Arizona	14	132	0	X	X
California	100	129	2	3	2.0
Colorado	17	191	0	X	X
Idaho	3	118	0	X	X
Montana	7	489	0	X	X
Nevada	8	154	0	X	X
New Mexico	8	150	0	X	X
Oregon	15	237	0	X	X
Utah	3	74	0	X	X
Washington	23	219	0	X	X
Wyoming	4	409	0	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.20.

<sup>a</sup>Based on the number of inmates held in local jails on June 30, 1999.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1999*, Bulletin NCJ 187456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 10.

Table 6.22

**Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population in each group) of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31**

By sex, United States, 1925-2002

(Rate per 100,000 resident population in each group)

	Total	Rate	Male		Female			Total	Rate	Male		Female	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7	1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8	1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8	1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
							1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8	1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7	1977 <sup>a</sup>	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7	1977 <sup>b</sup>	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7	1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7	1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8							
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8	1980	315,974	139	303,643	275	12,331	11
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8	1981	353,673	154	339,375	304	14,298	12
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8	1982	395,516	171	379,075	337	16,441	14
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10	1983	419,346	179	401,870	354	17,476	15
							1984	443,398	188	424,193	370	19,205	16
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10	1985	480,568	202	459,223	397	21,345	17
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9	1986	522,084	217	497,540	426	24,544	20
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1987	560,812	231	533,990	453	26,822	22
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1988	603,732	247	573,587	482	30,145	24
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1989	680,907	276	643,643	535	37,264	29
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9							
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1990	739,980	297	699,416	575	40,564	32
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1991	789,610	313	745,808	606	43,802	34
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8	1992	846,277	332	799,776	642	46,501	36
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1993	932,074	359	878,037	698	54,037	41
							1994	1,016,691	389	956,566	753	60,125	45
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1995	1,085,022	411	1,021,059	789	63,963	47
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1996	1,137,722	427	1,068,123	819	69,599	51
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1997	1,194,581	444	1,120,787	853	73,794	54
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8	1998	1,245,402	461	1,167,802	885	77,600	57
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8	1999	1,304,074	463 <sup>c</sup>	1,221,611	913	82,463	59
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8							
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9	2000	1,331,278	469 <sup>c</sup>	1,246,234	915	85,044	59
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8	2001	1,345,217	470	1,260,033	896	85,184	58
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8	2002 <sup>d</sup>	1,380,370	476	1,291,326	906	89,044	60
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8							
1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8							
1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8							
1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8							
1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8							
1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8							
1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8							
1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7							
1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6							
1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6							
1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6							

Note: Prison population data are compiled by a yearend census of prisoners in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority to hold the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison. The rates for the period

before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Custody counts.

<sup>b</sup>Jurisdiction counts.

<sup>c</sup>Rates have been revised and are now based on population estimates from the 2000 decennial census.

<sup>d</sup>Preliminary; subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1998*, Bulletin NCJ 175687, p. 3, Table 3 and p. 5, Table 6; *2000*, Bulletin NCJ 188207, p. 5, Table 6; *2001*, Bulletin NCJ 195189, p. 5 and p. 6, Table 7; *2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248, p. 4 and p. 5, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091, Tables 1.8 and 1.9; *1997*, NCJ 177613, Tables 1.8 and 1.9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.23

**Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31**

By region and jurisdiction, 1980, 1983-2002

Region and jurisdiction		Rate per 100,000 resident population																					
		1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
United States, total		139	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292	310	330	350	389	411	427	445	461	476	478	470	476	
Federal		9	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22	26	28	30	32	33	35	38	42	45	48	49	
State		130	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287	305	322	358	379	393	410	423	434	432	422	427	
Northeast		87	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248	261	272	286	301	308	317	328	330	320	304	304	
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>		68	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263	268	320	321	318	314	397	372	397	398	387	405	
Maine		61	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123	121	116	113	107	108	124	125	133	129	127	141	
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>		56	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143	161	154	174	170	178	278	275	266	252	243	234	
New Hampshire		35	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132	160	157	177	174	176	184	182	187	185	188	192	
New Jersey		76	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301	290	301	311	340	343	351	382	384	362	331	322	
New York		123	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320	340	354	367	378	383	386	397	400	383	355	346	
Pennsylvania		68	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192	207	216	235	268	286	291	303	305	307	310	325	
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>		65	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173	170	172	186	186	205	213	220	193	197	181	191	
Vermont <sup>a</sup>		67	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124	151	154	168	179	136	140	188	198	218	213	214	
Midwest		109	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255	273	282	299	310	327	346	360	367	371	370	373	
Illinois		94	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247	271	294	310	317	327	342	357	368	371	355	336	
Indiana		114	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226	242	250	258	275	286	301	321	324	335	341	348	
Iowa		86	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144	160	174	192	207	222	243	258	252	276	272	284	
Kansas		106	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231	238	226	248	274	301	304	310	321	312	318	327	
Michigan		163	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388	413	414	427	429	440	457	466	472	480	488	501	
Minnesota		49	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78	85	92	100	105	110	113	117	125	128	132	141	
Missouri		112	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305	311	308	338	358	409	442	457	477	494	509	529	
Nebraska		89	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145	151	153	164	183	194	200	215	217	228	225	228	
North Dakota		28	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68	67	70	78	85	101	112	128	137	158	161	161	
Ohio		125	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324	347	365	387	400	413	429	432	417	406	398	398	
South Dakota		88	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191	208	216	236	252	284	303	329	339	353	370	378	
Wisconsin		85	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157	176	166	187	201	238	283	334	375	376	383	391	
South		188	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333	355	380	454	483	490	506	520	543	539	526	536	
Alabama		149	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394	407	431	450	471	492	500	519	549	549	584	612	
Arkansas		128	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317	340	327	345	361	357	392	415	443	458	447	479	
Delaware <sup>a</sup>		183	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344	390	394	400	413	428	443	429	493	513	504	453	
District of Columbia <sup>a,c</sup>		426	558	649	738	753	905	1,078	1,132	1,148	1,221	1,287	1,549	1,782	1,650	1,611	1,682	1,913	1,314	971	(c)	(c)	
Florida		208	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344	355	384	406	447	439	437	447	456	462	437	450	
Georgia		219	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342	365	387	456	470	462	472	502	532	550	542	552	
Kentucky		99	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262	274	274	288	311	331	372	379	385	373	371	380	
Louisiana		211	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462	484	522	556	578	615	672	736	776	801	800	794	
Maryland		183	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366	381	383	395	404	412	413	418	427	429	422	425	
Mississippi		132	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330	327	361	395	452	482	531	574	626	688	715	743	
North Carolina		244	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269	290	305	323	384	376	370	358	345	347	335	345	
Oklahoma		151	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416	459	506	508	552	591	617	622	662	685	658	667	
South Carolina		238	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473	486	488	494	515	532	536	550	543	532	529	555	
Tennessee		153	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227	234	250	276	287	292	309	325	408	399	411	430	
Texas		210	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297	344	385	637	677	686	717	724	762	730	711	692	
Virginia		161	177	185	204	215	217	230	262	279	311	327	346	406	410	404	407	399	447	422	431	460	
West Virginia		64	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83	92	98	106	136	149	174	192	196	211	231	250	
West		105	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287	299	319	334	358	384	405	417	421	423	408	415	
Alaska <sup>a</sup>		143	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345	327	446	317	338	383	420	413	374	341	300	396	
Arizona		160	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396	409	430	459	473	479	484	507	495	515	492	513	
California		98	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318	339	368	384	416	446	475	483	481	474	453	452	
Colorado		96	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249	256	262	289	292	322	342	357	383	403	391	415	
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>		65	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153	164	198	202	217	249	288	307	320	302	298	308	
Idaho		87	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205	209	234	245	283	319	323	330	385	430	451	461	
Montana		94	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183	180	182	204	228	259	255	310	335	348	368	361	
Nevada		230	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439	448	434	468	493	515	518	542	509	518	474	483	
New Mexico		106	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191	197	206	211	231	261	256	271	270	279	295	309	
Oregon		120	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228	174	166	191	206	226	232	260	293	316	327	342	
Utah		64	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149	146	152	157	174	195	205	205	245	254	230	233	
Washington		106	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182	192	196	201	212	225	233	247	251	251	249	261	
Wyoming		113	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237	226	238	254	289	310	326	327	355	349	340	348	

Note: See Note, table 6.22. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Prisons and jails form an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1998, the incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of correction.

<sup>c</sup>As of Dec. 31, 2001, the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was completed. The District of Columbia no longer operates a prison system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 16;

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; **1984**, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2; **1997**, Bulletin NCJ 170014, p. 3, Table 3;

**1998**, Bulletin NCJ 175687, p. 3, Table 3; **1999**, Bulletin NCJ 183476, p. 3, Table 5; **2000**, Bulletin NCJ 188207, p. 3, Table 3; **2001**, Bulletin NCJ 195189, p. 4; **2002**, Bulletin NCJ 200248, p. 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice,

Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; **1986**, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; **1987**, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; **1988**, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; **1989**, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; **1990**, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; **1991**, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4; **1992**, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; **1993**, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4; **1994**, NCJ-160091, Table 5.4; **1995**, NCJ-163916, Table 5.4; **1996**, NCJ 170013, p. 79 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.24

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities**

By region and jurisdiction, Dec. 31, 2001 and 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Percent change Dec. 31, 2001 to Dec. 31, 2002
	2001	2002	
United States, total	1,404,032	1,440,655	2.6%
Federal	156,993	163,528	4.2
State	1,247,039	1,277,127	2.4
Northeast	172,599	175,907	1.9
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	19,196	20,720	7.9
Maine	1,704	1,900	11.5
Massachusetts	10,588	10,329	-2.4
New Hampshire	2,392	2,451	2.5
New Jersey	28,142	27,891	-0.9
New York	67,533	67,065	-0.7
Pennsylvania	38,062	40,168	5.5
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	3,241	3,520	8.6
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	1,741	1,863	7.0
Midwest	240,679	245,303	1.9
Illinois	44,348	42,693	-3.7
Indiana	20,966	21,611	3.1
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	7,962	8,398	5.5
Kansas	8,577	8,935	4.2
Michigan	48,849	50,591	3.6
Minnesota	6,606	7,129	7.9
Missouri	28,757	30,099	4.7
Nebraska	3,937	4,058	3.1
North Dakota	1,111	1,112	0.1
Ohio	45,281	45,646	0.8
South Dakota	2,790	2,898	3.9
Wisconsin	21,495	22,133	3.0
South	560,352	574,174	2.5
Alabama	26,741	27,947	4.5
Arkansas	12,594	13,090	3.9
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	7,003	6,778	-3.2
Florida <sup>b</sup>	72,404	75,210	3.9
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	45,937	47,445	3.3
Kentucky	15,424	15,933	3.3
Louisiana	35,810	35,736	-0.2
Maryland	23,752	24,162	1.7
Mississippi	21,460	22,705	5.8
North Carolina	32,253	32,803	1.7
Oklahoma	22,780	23,385	2.7
South Carolina	22,576	23,715	5.0
Tennessee	23,671	24,989	5.6
Texas	162,070	162,003	0.0
Virginia	31,662	33,729	6.5
West Virginia	4,215	4,544	7.8
West	273,409	281,743	3.0
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	4,571	4,398	-3.8
Arizona <sup>b</sup>	27,710	29,359	6.0
California	159,444	162,317	1.8
Colorado	17,448	18,833	7.9
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	5,431	5,423	-0.1
Idaho	5,984	6,204	3.7
Montana	3,328	3,290	-1.1
Nevada	10,233	10,478	2.4
New Mexico	5,668	5,989	5.7
Oregon	11,410	12,086	5.9
Utah	5,339	5,567	4.3
Washington	15,159	16,062	6.0
Wyoming	1,684	1,737	3.1

Note: See Note, table 6.22. The data in this table represent all prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities including unsentenced prisoners and those sentenced to less than 1 year.

As of Dec. 31, 2001, the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was completed. The District of Columbia no longer operates a prison system. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Prisons and jails form an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

<sup>b</sup>Population figures are based on custody counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2003), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.25

**Prisoners in Federal, State, and private adult correctional facilities**

By type of facility and sex of prisoner, United States, June 30, 1995 and 2000

	All facilities			Type of facility					
	1995	2000	Percent change	Confinement		Percent change	Community-based		Percent change
				1995	2000		1995	2000	
Total	1,023,572	1,305,253	27.5%	992,333	1,244,574	25.4%	31,239	60,679	94.2%
Male	961,210	1,219,225	26.8	932,641	1,166,141	25.0	28,569	53,084	85.8
Female	62,362	86,028	37.9	59,692	78,433	31.4	2,670	7,595	184.5
Federal	80,960	110,974	37.1	80,221	110,974	38.3	739	0	X
Male	75,489	102,737	36.1	74,750	102,737	37.4	739	0	X
Female	5,471	8,237	50.6	5,471	8,237	50.6	0	0	X
State	925,949	1,101,202	18.9	899,376	1,055,746	17.4	26,573	45,456	71.1
Male	871,191	1,031,131	18.4	846,841	990,625	17.0	24,350	40,506	66.3
Female	54,758	70,071	28.0	52,535	65,121	24.0	2,223	4,950	122.7
Private	16,663	93,077	458.6	12,736	77,584	511.3	3,927	15,223	287.6
Male	14,530	85,357	487.5	11,050	72,779	558.6	3,480	12,578	261.4
Female	2,133	7,720	261.9	1,686	5,075	201.0	447	2,645	491.7

Note: These data are from the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 2000. Also included were 264 private facilities under contract to State governments or the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. Facilities included were prisons and prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except those in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Excluded from the census were jails and other local regional detention facilities; private facilities not exclusively for State or Federal prisoners; facilities for the military, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau

of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Marshals Service; and correctional hospital wards not operated by correctional authorities. The "private" facilities included in the census are those with 50% or more of their inmates held for State or Federal authorities. Private facilities with more than 50% of their inmates held for local authorities were classified as jails and excluded from the census.

Correctional facilities were classified as "community-based" if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers. Facilities in which less than 50% of the prisoners regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as "confinement" institutions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000**, NCJ 198272 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.26

**State and Federal prisoners housed in private facilities and local jails**

By jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 2001 and 2002

Jurisdiction	Private facilities			Local jails		
	Number		Percent of all prisoners, 2002 <sup>a</sup>	Number		Percent of all prisoners, 2002 <sup>a</sup>
	2001	2002		2001	2002	
United States, total	90,912	93,771	6.5%	70,681	71,256	4.9%
Federal <sup>b</sup>	19,251	20,274	12.4	2,921	3,377	2.1
State	71,661	73,497	5.8	67,760	67,879	5.3
Northeast	3,131	3,146	1.8	2,593	2,234	1.3
Connecticut	0	0	X	(c)	(c)	(c)
Maine	11	8	0.4	3	0	X
Massachusetts	0	0	X	420	375	3.6
New Hampshire	0	0	X	12	11	0.4
New Jersey <sup>d</sup>	2,620	2,601	9.3	2,019	1,528	5.5
New York	0	0	X	139	320	0.5
Pennsylvania	500	537	1.3	0	0	X
Rhode Island <sup>d</sup>	0	0	X	(c)	(c)	(c)
Vermont <sup>d</sup>	0	0	X	(c)	(c)	(c)
Midwest	6,894	6,741	2.7	2,192	1,814	0.7
Illinois	0	0	X	0	0	X
Indiana	915	843	3.9	1,320	1,262	5.8
Iowa	0	0	X	0	0	X
Kansas	98	0	X	0	0	X
Michigan	449	460	0.9	237	30	0.1
Minnesota	0	0	X	184	221	3.1
Missouri	0	0	X	0	0	X
Nebraska	0	0	X	0	0	X
North Dakota	44	23	2.1	21	9	0.8
Ohio	1,924	1,927	4.2	0	0	X
South Dakota	35	32	1.1	16	12	0.4
Wisconsin	3,429	3,456	15.6	414	280	1.3
South	44,704	46,071	8.0	57,782	58,727	10.2
Alabama	0	0	X	601	2,449	8.8
Arkansas	0	0	X	951	1,350	10.3
Delaware	0	0	X	(c)	(c)	(c)
Florida	3,995	4,173	5.5	0	47	0.1
Georgia	4,561	4,573	9.6	4,682	4,975	10.5
Kentucky	1,028	1,635	10.3	4,706	3,657	23.0
Louisiana	2,928	2,929	8.2	16,050	16,048	44.9
Maryland	128	127	0.5	140	168	0.7
Mississippi	3,634	3,435	15.1	3,736	4,550	20.0
North Carolina	191	166	0.5	0	0	X
Oklahoma	6,658	6,470	27.7	903	1,183	5.1
South Carolina	6	21	0.1	446	415	1.7
Tennessee	3,678	4,200	16.8	6,230	6,717	26.9
Texas	16,331	16,773	10.4	15,158	12,375	7.6
Virginia	1,566	1,569	4.7	3,440	3,825	11.3
West Virginia	0	0	X	739	968	21.3
West	16,932	17,539	6.2	5,193	5,104	1.8
Alaska	1,537	1,360	30.9	(c)	(c)	(c)
Arizona	1,429	1,965	6.7	349	232	0.8
California	4,452	4,649	2.9	2,727	2,591	1.6
Colorado	2,390	2,452	13.0	129	160	0.8
Hawaii	1,251	1,347	24.8	(c)	(c)	(c)
Idaho	1,348	1,266	20.4	249	295	4.8
Montana	1,087	963	29.3	496	419	12.7
Nevada	478	434	4.1	188	177	1.7
New Mexico	2,484	2,576	43.0	0	0	X
Oregon	0	0	X	8	0	X
Utah	0	0	X	1,020	1,172	21.1
Washington <sup>d</sup>	0	0	X	0	0	X
Wyoming	476	527	30.3	27	58	3.3

Note: See Notes, tables 6.22 and 6.24. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Based on the total number of inmates under State and Federal jurisdiction.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (6,515 in 2001 and 6,598 in 2002).

<sup>c</sup>Not applicable; prisons and jails form an integrated system.

<sup>d</sup>Inmates held in other State facilities include interstate compact cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2003), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.27

**Rate (per 100,000 U.S. resident population in each group) of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities**

By sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age group, United States, 2002

Age group	Rate of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents of each group <sup>a</sup>							
	Male				Female			
	Total <sup>b</sup>	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total <sup>b</sup>	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Total	912	450	3,437	1,176	61	35	191	80
18 to 19 years	869	331	2,865	1,224	34	26	87	35
20 to 24 years	2,109	934	7,490	2,382	90	59	217	130
25 to 29 years	2,577	1,229	10,376	2,394	170	97	498	179
30 to 34 years	2,326	1,251	8,885	2,409	213	129	662	216
35 to 39 years	2,014	1,080	7,893	2,060	177	106	566	193
40 to 44 years	1,316	691	4,939	1,850	92	51	315	111
45 to 54 years	647	376	2,344	1,030	41	25	123	76
55 years and older	141	96	479	272	5	4	17	8

Note: See Note, table 6.22. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2003), p. 9, Table 14.

<sup>a</sup>Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on July 1, 2002.

<sup>b</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Table 6.28

**Prisoners in Federal, State, and private adult correctional facilities**

By race and Hispanic origin of prisoner, and region, United States, June 30, 2000

	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander <sup>a</sup>	Not reported
Total	1,305,253	453,300	587,300	203,700	13,240	9,670	37,930
Federal <sup>b</sup>	110,974	29,800	44,800	33,200	1,640	1,480	0
State	1,101,202	395,637	506,408	151,810	9,968	6,527	30,852
Private	93,077	27,905	36,066	18,728	1,634	1,662	7,082
Region <sup>c</sup>							
Northeast	171,999	44,367	86,207	37,872	435	885	2,233
Midwest	233,993	103,374	115,423	10,165	2,721	849	1,461
South	518,912	177,688	279,531	49,417	2,006	759	9,511
West	269,375	98,113	61,313	73,084	6,440	5,696	24,729

Note: See Note, table 6.25.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Native Hawaiians.

<sup>b</sup>Federal total was estimated based on Federal Justice Statistics data for Sept. 30, 2000, and rounded to the nearest 100 for whites, blacks, and Hispanics, and to the nearest 10 for American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and not reported categories.

<sup>c</sup>Regional breakdowns exclude prisoners in Federal prisons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000*, NCJ 198272 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), p. 3, Table 4.



Table 6.29

**State and Federal prisoners reporting prior possession of firearms**

By type of firearm, United States, 1997

Type of firearm	Percent of prisoners					
	Armed during current offense		Ever armed while committing offense		Ever used or possessed firearm	
	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal
Firearm <sup>a</sup>	18.4%	14.8%	25.1%	20.0%	46.9%	48.9%
Handgun	15.3	12.8	21.3	17.2	36.0	38.6
Rifle	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	12.4	14.6
Shotgun	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.0	13.7	15.6
Other	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.3
No firearm	81.6	85.2	74.9	80.0	53.1	51.1

Note: Data for State prison inmates are from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data for Federal prison inmates are from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities (SIFCF), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for BJS and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. From June through October 1997, inmates were interviewed about their current offenses and sentences, criminal histories, family and personal backgrounds, gun possession and use, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, educational programs, and other services provided while in prison. Similar surveys of State prison inmates were conducted in 1974, 1979, 1986, and 1991; Federal inmates were surveyed for the first time in 1991. The samples for the 1997 surveys were taken from a universe of 1,409 State prisons and 127 Federal prisons enumerated in the 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities or opened between completion of the census and June 30, 1996. The sample design for both surveys was a stratified two-stage selection process; first selecting prisons, and second, selecting inmates in those prisons. A total of 14,285 interviews were completed for the State survey, and 4,041 for the Federal survey, for overall response rates of 92.5% and 90.2% respectively.

<sup>a</sup>Percents do not add to total with firearms because inmates may have possessed more than one firearm.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Firearm Use by Offenders*, Special Report NCJ 189369 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 2001), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 6.30

**State and Federal prisoners reporting possession of firearms during current offense**

By type of offense, United States, 1991 and 1997

Current offense	Prisoners			
	1991		1997	
	Number	Percent who possessed a firearm during current offense	Number	Percent who possessed a firearm during current offense
<b>State</b>				
All inmates	700,050	16.3%	1,037,241	18.4%
Violent offense	323,653	29.1	483,713	30.2
Property offense	171,749	3.2	227,726	3.1
Drug offense	148,743	4.1	213,974	8.1
Public-order offense	47,001	16.1	99,396	19.1
<b>Federal</b>				
All inmates	53,348	11.8	87,466	14.8
Violent offense	9,113	38.0	12,604	35.4
Property offense	7,011	2.1	5,811	2.9
Drug offense	30,788	3.9	54,561	8.7
Public-order offense	4,964	28.5	12,708	27.3

Note: See Note, table 6.29. For a list of offenses included in each category, see table 6.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Firearm Use by Offenders*, Special Report NCJ 189369 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 2001), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.31

**State and Federal prisoners reporting possession of firearms during current offense**

By offense, United States, 1997

Current offense	Prisoners			
	State		Federal	
	Number	Percent who possessed a firearm during current offense	Number	Percent who possessed a firearm during current offense
Violent offense	483,713	30.2%	12,604	35.4%
Homicide	135,493	42.9	1,273	39.3
Sexual assault	87,687	2.9	679	0
Robbery	145,318	34.5	8,554	40.3
Assault	95,756	31.2	1,108	26.0
Other violent	19,459	27.1	989	22.4
Property offense	227,726	3.1	5,811	2.9
Burglary	111,198	4.0	279	10.1
Other property	116,528	2.3	5,531	2.5
Drug offense	213,974	8.1	54,561	8.7
Possession	91,511	7.8	9,959	7.0
Trafficking	116,578	8.6	39,769	9.1
Other drug	5,885	3.1	4,834	8.7
Public-order offense	99,396	19.1	12,708	27.3
Weapons	25,257	64.9	5,905	51.9
Other public-order	74,139	3.5	6,803	5.9

Note: See Note, table 6.29.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Firearm Use by Offenders*, Special Report NCJ 189369 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 2001), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 6.32

**Source of firearms possessed by State prisoners during current offense**

United States, 1991 and 1997

Source of firearms	Percent of State prisoners who possessed a firearm during current offense	
	1991	1997
Total	100%	100%
Purchased or traded from retail outlet	20.8	13.9
Retail store	14.7	8.3
Pawnshop	4.2	3.8
Flea market	1.3	1.0
Gun show	0.6	0.7
Family or friend	33.8	39.6
Purchased or traded	13.5	12.8
Rented or borrowed	10.1	18.5
Other	10.2	8.3
Street/illegal source	40.8	39.2
Theft or burglary	10.5	9.9
Drug dealer/off street	22.5	20.8
Fence/black market	7.8	8.4
Other	4.6	7.4

Note: See Note, table 6.29.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Firearm Use by Offenders*, Special Report NCJ 189369 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 2001), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 6.33

**Prisoners under age 18 in State and private adult correctional facilities**

By type of facility, security level, and region, United States, June 30, 2000

	Type of facility									
	All facilities				Confinement facilities			Community-based facilities		
	Total	Maximum <sup>a</sup>	Medium	Minimum/ low	Maximum <sup>a</sup>	Medium	Minimum/ low	Maximum	Medium	Minimum/ low
Total	4,095	2,008	1,582	505	2,008	1,490	444	X	92	61
State	3,927	2,007	1,441	479	2,007	1,427	437	X	14	42
Private	168	1	141	26	1	63	7	X	78	19
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast	760	461	233	66	461	231	66	X	2	0
Midwest	699	244	225	230	244	234	197	X	1	33
South	2,150	1,132	819	199	1,132	730	175	X	89	24
West	486	171	305	10	171	305	6	X	0	4

Note: See Note, table 6.25. As of June 30, 2000, there were no persons under age 18 in Federal facilities. Age information was not available for 1,471 State inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000**, NCJ 198272 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), p. 17.

<sup>a</sup>Includes facilities with the security designations super maximum, close, or high.

Table 6.34

**Female prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities**

By region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1990, 1995, 2000-2002

	Female prisoners						Percent change 2001 to 2002	Average annual percent change 1995 to 2002	Incarceration rate, 2002 <sup>a</sup>
	Number								
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002				
United States, total	44,065	68,468	93,234	92,979	97,491	4.9%	5.2%	60	
Federal	5,011	7,398	10,245	10,973	11,234	2.4	6.1	6	
State	39,054	61,070	82,989	82,066	86,257	5.2	5.1	54	
Northeast	6,293	8,401	9,082	9,108	9,381	3.0	1.6	29	
Connecticut	683	975	1,406	1,447	1,694	17.1	8.2	52	
Maine	44	36	66	59	90	52.5	14.0	12	
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>	582	656	663	713	704	-1.3	1.0	11	
New Hampshire	44	109	120	129	144	11.6	4.1	22	
New Jersey	1,041	1,307	1,650	1,628	1,586	-2.6	2.8	36	
New York	2,691	3,615	3,280	3,133	2,996	-4.4	-2.6	30	
Pennsylvania	1,006	1,502	1,579	1,711	1,821	6.4	2.8	29	
Rhode Island	166	157	238	193	214	10.9	4.5	11	
Vermont	36	44	80	95	132	38.9	17.0	26	
Midwest	7,521	10,864	14,598	14,872	15,302	2.9	5.0	46	
Illinois	1,183	2,196	2,849	2,747	2,520	-8.3	2.0	39	
Indiana <sup>b</sup>	681	892	1,452	1,542	1,583	2.7	8.5	50	
Iowa	212	425	592	635	703	10.7	7.5	47	
Kansas	284	449	504	497	537	8.0	2.6	39	
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	1,688	1,842	2,131	2,149	2,267	5.5	3.0	44	
Minnesota	159	217	368	383	455	18.8	11.2	18	
Missouri	777	1,174	1,993	2,124	2,274	7.1	9.9	78	
Nebraska	145	211	266	342	352	2.9	7.6	38	
North Dakota	20	29	68	101	103	2.0	19.8	31	
Ohio	1,947	2,793	2,808	2,829	2,929	3.5	0.7	50	
South Dakota	77	134	200	220	225	2.3	7.7	58	
Wisconsin	348	502	1,367	1,303	1,354	3.9	15.2	48	
South	15,366	27,366	39,652	39,135	41,559	6.2	6.2	71	
Alabama	955	1,295	1,826	1,783	1,697	-4.8	3.9	71	
Arkansas	435	523	772	851	854	0.4	7.3	61	
Delaware	226	358	597	591	542	-8.3	6.1	54	
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	606	494	356	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Florida	2,664	3,660	4,105	4,282	4,595	7.3	3.3	54	
Georgia	1,243	2,036	2,758	2,834	3,129	10.4	6.3	72	
Kentucky	479	734	1,061	1,138	1,282	12.7	8.3	59	
Louisiana	775	1,424	2,219	2,362	2,238	-5.2	6.7	96	
Maryland	877	1,079	1,219	1,207	1,264	4.7	2.3	40	
Mississippi	448	791	1,669	1,823	2,082	14.2	14.8	126	
North Carolina <sup>b</sup>	945	1,752	1,903	2,042	2,175	6.5	3.1	37	
Oklahoma	1,071	1,815	2,394	2,290	2,336	2.0	3.7	131	
South Carolina	1,053	1,045	1,420	1,509	1,671	10.7	6.9	71	
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	390	637	1,369	1,468	1,735	18.2	15.4	58	
Texas	2,196	7,935	13,622	12,369	13,051	5.5	7.4	96	
Virginia	927	1,659	2,059	2,240	2,546	13.7	6.3	68	
West Virginia	76	129	303	346	362	4.6	15.9	37	
West	9,874	14,439	19,657	18,891	20,015	5.9	4.8	57	
Alaska	128	243	284	359	349	-2.8	5.3	47	
Arizona	835	1,432	1,964	2,168	2,428	12.0	7.8	81	
California <sup>b</sup>	6,502	9,082	11,161	9,921	10,050	1.3	1.5	54	
Colorado	433	713	1,333	1,375	1,566	13.9	11.9	70	
Hawaii	171	312	561	616	669	8.6	11.5	69	
Idaho	120	212	493	541	631	16.6	16.9	94	
Montana	76	112	306	363	345	-5.0	17.4	75	
Nevada	406	530	846	841	851	1.2	7.0	80	
New Mexico	193	278	511	517	516	-0.2	9.2	52	
Oregon	362	465	596	661	812	22.8	8.3	46	
Utah	125	161	381	315	377	19.7	12.9	31	
Washington	435	793	1,065	1,079	1,254	16.2	6.8	40	
Wyoming <sup>b</sup>	88	106	156	135	167	23.7	6.7	67	

Note: See Note, table 6.22. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>The number of female prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year per 100,000 female U.S. residents.

<sup>b</sup>Average annual percent change from 1995 to 2002 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

<sup>c</sup>As of Dec. 31, 2001, the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was completed. The District of Columbia no longer operates a prison system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 188207, p. 6; *2001*, Bulletin NCJ 195189, p. 7; *2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248, p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

**State and Federal prisoners with minor children and number of minor children**

By sex of prisoner, United States, 1991 and 1999

	State prisoners			Federal prisoners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<u>Number of prisoners with minor children</u>						
1991	413,100	386,500	26,600	39,400	36,500	2,900
1999	642,300	593,800	48,500	79,200	74,100	5,100
<u>Number of minor children</u>						
1991	852,300	794,500	57,800	84,200	78,300	5,900
1999	1,324,900	1,209,400	115,500	173,900	163,300	10,600

Note: These data are estimates based on responses to the 1991 and 1997 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, and custody counts from the National Prisoner Statistics program. Both data collection programs are sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Minor children" are those children under age 18 (Source, p. 2).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Incarcerated Parents and Their Children*, Special Report NCJ 182335 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2000), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

**Percent of State and Federal prisoners with minor children**

By sex of prisoners, United States, 1997

	State prisoners			Federal prisoners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<u>Have minor children</u>						
No	44.6%	45.3%	34.7%	37.0%	36.6%	41.2%
Yes	55.4	54.7	65.3	63.0	63.4	58.8
<u>Number of minor children</u>						
1	23.8	24.0	20.5	24.0	24.0	24.5
2	15.8	15.6	18.7	18.5	18.7	17.1
3	8.7	8.4	13.7	11.1	11.3	9.7
4	4.1	3.9	7.3	5.0	5.1	4.1
5	1.7	1.6	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.7
6 or more	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	0.7
Lived with children at time of admission	45.3	43.8	64.3	57.2	55.2	84.0

Note: See Note, table 6.35.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Incarcerated Parents and Their Children*, Special Report NCJ 182335 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2000), p. 2, Table 1; p. 3, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.37

**Mean maximum sentence, mean time served, and percent of sentence served for violent offenders<sup>a</sup>**

By State, 1993, 1996, and 1999

	Mean maximum sentence (in months) <sup>b</sup>			Mean time served (in months)			Percent of sentence served <sup>c</sup>		
	1993	1996	1999	1993	1996	1999	1993	1996	1999
All States	108	99	103	46	50	53	46%	52%	56%
Truth-in-sentencing States <sup>d</sup>	89	88	93	41	46	50	50	54	58
Arizona	69	71	60	43	48	49	62	68	81
California	58	63	60	33	36	37	57	57	61
Connecticut	71	74	80	38	49	64	54	65	80
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	42	42	46	NA	NA	NA
Florida	74	84	91	31	45	53	42	54	58
Georgia	150	134	117	63	67	76	42	50	65
Illinois	91	99	107	40	45	48	44	45	45
Iowa	192	135	146	39	48	58	20	36	40
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	29	33	41	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	104	98	96	67	68	45	64	69	48
Maine	NA	NA	NA	43	44	39	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	43	50	52	46	53	59	(e)	(e)	(e)
Minnesota	50	56	60	34	37	39	68	67	65
Mississippi	106	118	128	45	58	57	43	49	44
Missouri	96	98	99	74	78	85	77	80	86
New Jersey	121	108	120	47	46	53	39	43	44
New Mexico	70	67	77	38	37	57	54	56	74
New York	94	96	98	50	53	66	53	56	68
North Carolina	136	121	120	33	44	52	24	36	44
North Dakota	47	60	38	31	47	29	66	78	76
Ohio	237	226	165	61	71	64	26	32	39
Oregon	111	65	62	43	37	42	39	58	67
Pennsylvania	117	119	140	54	61	80	46	51	57
South Carolina	100	90	104	44	44	46	44	48	44
Tennessee	130	121	131	48	58	65	37	48	50
Utah	121	90	100	43	36	35	36	40	36
Virginia	107	97	113	41	50	62	38	51	55
Washington	41	47	49	31	34	38	76	72	78
Wisconsin	84	82	80	41	43	51	49	52	64
Other States	129	113	104	53	54	55	42	48	54
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	115	124	88	65	71	63	57	57	72
Arkansas	131	109	157	35	37	56	27	34	36
Colorado	98	89	96	39	40	50	40	45	52
Hawaii	138	124	125	64	57	59	47	46	47
Idaho	104	90	98	59	80	36	57	89	37
Indiana	108	111	102	54	56	46	50	51	45
Kentucky	242	156	196	77	71	(e)	32	45	(e)
Maryland	118	106	99	63	59	57	53	56	58
Massachusetts	123	110	98	51	61	61	42	55	63
Montana	89	119	NA	61	54	60	69	46	NA
Nebraska	118	123	140	55	49	61	47	40	44
Nevada	NA	86	107	NA	34	41	NA	40	39
New Hampshire	98	89	100	36	39	48	37	44	48
Oklahoma	104	110	111	34	42	47	33	38	42
Rhode Island	80	80	68	44	50	46	55	63	67
South Dakota	101	78	72	36	37	29	35	48	40
Texas	157	123	97	48	57	59	31	46	61
Vermont	100	113	121	29	56	54	29	50	45
West Virginia	171	108	139	76	50	62	44	46	45
Wyoming	140	123	137	69	69	55	49	56	40

Note: These data are from the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program. The data include only offenders with a sentence of more than 1 year that have been released for the first time on the current sentence. Excludes persons released from prison by transfer, appeal, or detainer, as well as escapees and deceased prisoners. "Truth-in-sentencing States" include the 29 States and the District of Columbia that had adopted the Federal truth-in-sentencing standard by yearend 2000. This standard requires that Part I violent offenders (defined as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) serve not less than 85% of their prison sentence before becoming eligible for release. The result of truth-in-sentencing practices has been to reduce discretionary release of offenders by parole boards in favor of mandatory release according to statutory provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Violent offenders include those serving sentences for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes sentences of life or death.

<sup>c</sup>Based on States that reported both mean maximum sentence and mean time served.

<sup>d</sup>These States met Federal truth-in-sentencing standards. The District of Columbia is excluded.

<sup>e</sup>Not calculated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 184735 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2001), p. 6.

Table 6.38

**Mean sentence length and mean time served for first releases from State prison**

By offense, United States, 1990 and 1999

	Mean sentence length (in months) <sup>a</sup>		Mean time served (in months)				Total time served (in months) <sup>c</sup>		Percent of sentence served <sup>d</sup>	
	1990	1999	Jail <sup>b</sup>		Prison		1990	1999	1990	1999
			1990	1999	1990	1999				
All offenses	69	65	6	5	22	29	28	34	38.0%	48.7%
Violent offenses	99	87	7	6	39	45	46	51	43.8	55.0
Murder <sup>e</sup>	209	192	9	10	83	96	92	106	43.1	53.1
Manslaughter	88	102	5	6	31	49	37	56	41.0	52.5
Rape	128	124	7	6	55	73	62	79	45.5	58.3
Other sexual assault	77	76	5	6	30	42	36	47	43.8	57.0
Robbery	104	97	7	6	41	48	48	55	42.8	51.6
Assault	64	62	6	6	23	33	30	39	43.9	58.7
Property offenses	65	58	6	5	18	25	24	29	34.4	45.6
Burglary	79	73	6	5	22	31	29	36	33.9	44.3
Larceny/theft	52	45	6	4	14	19	20	24	35.5	46.9
Motor vehicle theft	56	44	7	5	13	20	20	25	33.1	52.5
Fraud	56	49	6	4	14	19	20	23	33.2	41.7
Drug offenses	57	59	6	5	14	22	20	27	32.9	42.8
Possession	61	56	6	5	12	20	18	25	29.0	42.4
Trafficking	60	64	6	5	16	24	22	29	34.8	42.0
Public-order offenses	40	42	5	4	14	19	18	23	42.6	51.1

Note: See Note, table 6.37.

<sup>a</sup>Maximum sentence length for the most serious offense. Excludes sentences of life, life without parole, life plus additional years, and death.<sup>b</sup>Time served in jail and credited toward the current sentence.<sup>c</sup>Based on time served in jail and in prison. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>d</sup>Based on total sentence length (not shown) for all consecutive sentences.<sup>e</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 184735 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2001), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.39

**Educational attainment for those in State and Federal prisons, in local jails, on probation, and in the general population**
United States, selected years<sup>a</sup>

Educational attainment	Prisoners				Local jail inmates		Probationers,	General
	State		Federal		1989	1996	1995	population, 1997 <sup>b</sup>
	1991	1997	1991	1997				
8th grade or less	14.3%	14.2%	11.0%	12.0%	15.6%	13.1%	8.4%	7.2%
Some high school	26.9	25.5	12.3	14.5	38.2	33.4	22.2	11.2
GED <sup>c</sup>	24.6	28.5	22.6	22.7	9.2	14.1	11.0	NA
High school diploma	21.8	20.5	25.9	27.0	24.0	25.9	34.8	33.2
Postsecondary/some college	10.1	9.0	18.8	15.8	10.3	10.3	18.8	26.4
College graduate or more	2.3	2.4	9.3	8.1	2.8	3.2	4.8	22.0
Total population	706,173	1,055,495	53,677	88,705	393,111	503,599	2,029,866	192,352,084

Note: These data are from several U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics surveys. The data for prisoners are from the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities conducted in 1991 and 1997. The data for local jail inmates are from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted in 1989 and 1996. The data for probationers are from the Survey of Adults on Probation conducted in 1995.

Data for the general population are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, March 1997 supplement.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes the noninstitutionalized population age 18 and older; probationers have been excluded.

<sup>c</sup>General Educational Development certificate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Education and Correctional Populations*, Special Report NCJ 195670 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 2003), p. 2.

Table 6.40

**Participation in education programs for those in State and Federal prisons, in local jails, and on probation**
By type of program, United States, selected years<sup>a</sup>

Education program	Prisoners				Local jail inmates,	Probationers,
	State		Federal		1996	1995
	1991	1997	1991	1997		
Total	56.6%	51.9%	67.0%	56.4%	14.1%	22.9%
Basic	5.3	3.1	10.4	1.9	0.8	0.4
GED <sup>b</sup> /high school	27.3	23.4	27.3	23.0	8.6	7.8
College courses	13.9	9.9	18.9	12.9	1.0	6.1
English as a second language	NA	1.2	NA	5.7	NA	NA
Vocational	31.2	32.2	29.4	31.0	4.8	7.0
Other	2.6	2.6	8.4	5.6	2.1	3.4
Total population	709,042	1,046,136	53,753	87,624	501,159	2,055,942

Note: See Note, table 6.39.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total due to rounding or inmates' participation in more than one educational program.

<sup>b</sup>General Educational Development certificate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Education and Correctional Populations*, Special Report NCJ 195670 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 2003), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 6.41

Characteristics of prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States	
	Percent of released prisoners
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	91.3%
Female	8.7
<b>Race</b>	
White	50.4
Black	48.5
Other	1.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic	24.5
Non-Hispanic	75.5
<b>Age at release</b>	
17 years and younger	0.4
18 to 24 years	21.0
25 to 29 years	22.8
30 to 34 years	22.7
35 to 39 years	16.2
40 to 44 years	9.4
45 years and older	7.5
<b>Offense for which inmate was serving sentence</b>	
Violent	22.5
Property	33.5
Drugs	32.6
Public-order	9.7
Other	1.7
<b>Sentence length (in months)<sup>a</sup></b>	
Mean	58.9
Median	48.0
<b>Time served before release (in months)<sup>a,b</sup></b>	
Mean	20.6
Median	13.3
Percent of sentence served before release <sup>b</sup>	38.0
Prior arrest <sup>c</sup>	93.1
Prior conviction <sup>c</sup>	81.4
Prior prison sentence <sup>c</sup>	43.6

Note: These data are from a recidivism study conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data represent 272,111 prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States: Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia. The 272,111 are an estimated two-thirds of all prisoners released during 1994 in the United States with sentences greater than 1 year. The data presented are based on weighted estimates from a sample of 33,796 prisoners meeting four selection criteria: 1) a RAP sheet was found for the prisoner in the State criminal history repository, 2) the released prisoner was alive during the 3-year followup period, 3) the prisoner's total maximum sentence length was greater than 1 year (missing sentences were treated as greater than 1 year), and 4) the prisoner's 1994 release was not recorded by the State department of corrections as a release to custody/detainer/warrant, absent without leave, escape, transfer, administrative release, or release on appeal. The sample cases were tracked for 3 years from the date of release from prison. Any rearrest, reconviction, or reimprisonment occurring after the 3-year followup period was not included.

<sup>a</sup>Calculation of sentence length and time served is based on "first releases" only and excludes Michigan (which reported minimum sentence) and Ohio (which did not report data to identify "first releases").

<sup>b</sup>Excludes credited jail time.

<sup>c</sup>Does not include the arrest, conviction, or prison sentence for which prisoners were released in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Special Report NCJ 193427 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.42

Recidivism rates of prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States			
By amount of time after release recidivism occurred and outcome			
Time after release	Cumulative percent of released prisoners who were:		
	Rearrested	Reconvicted <sup>a</sup>	Returned to prison with new prison sentence <sup>b</sup>
6 months	29.9%	10.6%	5.0%
1 year	44.1	21.5	10.4
2 years	59.2	36.4	18.8
3 years	67.5	46.9	25.4

Note: See Note, table 6.41.

<sup>a</sup>Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio were excluded from the calculation of percent reconvicted.

<sup>b</sup>Includes new sentences to State or Federal prisons but not to local jails. Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio and Virginia were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with new sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Special Report NCJ 193427 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002), p. 3.



Table 6.43

**Recidivism rates of prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States**

By selected prisoner characteristics

Prisoner characteristics	Percent of all released prisoners	Percent of released prisoners who, within 3 years, were:			
		Rearrested	Reconvicted <sup>a</sup>	Returned to prison with new prison sentence <sup>b</sup>	Returned to prison with or without a new prison sentence <sup>c</sup>
Total	100%	67.5%	46.9%	25.4%	51.8%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	91.3	68.4	47.6	26.2	53.0
Female	8.7	57.6	39.9	17.3	39.4
<b>Race</b>					
White	50.4	62.7	43.3	22.6	49.9
Black	48.5	72.9	51.1	28.5	54.2
Other	1.1	55.2	34.2	13.3	49.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	24.5	64.6	43.9	24.7	51.9
Non-Hispanic	75.5	71.4	50.7	26.8	57.3
<b>Age at release</b>					
17 years and younger	0.3	82.1	55.7	38.6	56.6
18 to 24 years	21.0	75.4	52.0	30.2	52.0
25 to 29 years	22.8	70.5	50.1	26.9	52.5
30 to 34 years	22.7	68.8	48.8	25.9	54.8
35 to 39 years	16.2	66.2	46.3	24.0	52.0
40 to 44 years	9.4	58.4	38.0	18.3	50.0
45 years and older	7.6	45.3	29.7	16.9	40.9

Note: See Note, table 6.41. Of 272,111 released prisoners, data on sex were reported for 100%, race for 97.6%, Hispanic origin for 81.9%, and age at release for 99.9%.

<sup>a</sup>Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio were excluded from the calculation of percent reconvicted.

<sup>b</sup>Includes new sentences to State or Federal prisons but not to local jails. Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio and Virginia were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with new sentence.

<sup>c</sup>Includes both prisoners with new sentences to State or Federal prisons plus prisoners returned for technical violations. Because of missing data, prisoners released in Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with or without a new prison sentence. New York State custody records did not always distinguish prison returns from jail returns. Consequently, some persons received in New York jails were probably mistakenly classified as prison returns. Also, California, with a relatively high return-to-prison rate, affects the overall rate of 51.8%. When California is excluded, the return-to-prison rate falls to 40.1%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Special Report NCJ 193427 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002), p. 7.

Table 6.44

**Recidivism rates of prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States**

By most serious offense for which released

Most serious offense for which released	Percent of all released prisoners	Percent of released prisoners who, within 3 years, were:			
		Rearrested	Reconvicted <sup>a</sup>	Returned to prison with new prison sentence <sup>b</sup>	Returned to prison with or without a new prison sentence <sup>c</sup>
Total	100%	67.5%	46.9%	25.4%	51.8%
Violent offenses	22.5	61.7	39.9	20.4	48.8
Homicide	1.7	40.7	20.5	10.8	31.4
Kidnaping	0.4	59.4	37.8	25.1	29.5
Rape	1.2	46.0	27.4	12.6	43.5
Other sexual assault	2.4	41.4	22.3	10.5	36.0
Robbery	9.9	70.2	46.5	25.0	54.7
Assault	6.5	65.1	44.2	21.0	51.2
Other violent	0.4	51.7	29.8	12.7	40.9
Property offenses	33.5	73.8	53.4	30.5	56.4
Burglary	15.2	74.0	54.2	30.8	56.1
Larceny/theft	9.7	74.6	55.7	32.6	60.0
Motor vehicle theft	3.5	78.8	54.3	31.3	59.1
Arson	0.5	57.7	41.0	20.1	38.7
Fraud	2.9	66.3	42.1	22.8	45.4
Stolen property	1.4	77.4	57.2	31.8	62.1
Other property	0.3	71.1	47.6	28.5	40.0
Drug offenses	32.6	66.7	47.0	25.2	49.2
Possession	7.5	67.5	46.6	23.9	42.6
Trafficking	20.2	64.2	44.0	24.8	46.1
Other/unspecified	4.9	75.5	60.5	28.8	71.8
Public-order offenses	9.7	62.2	42.0	21.6	48.0
Weapons	3.1	70.2	46.6	24.3	55.5
Driving under the influence	3.3	51.5	31.7	16.6	43.7
Other public-order	3.3	65.1	48.0	24.4	43.6
Other offenses	1.7	64.7	42.1	20.7	66.9

Note: See Note, table 6.41.

<sup>a</sup>Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio were excluded from the calculation of percent reconvicted.<sup>b</sup>Includes new sentences to State or Federal prisons but not to local jails. Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio and Virginia were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with new sentence.<sup>c</sup>Includes both prisoners with new sentences to State or Federal prisons plus prisoners returned for technical violations. Because of missing data, prisoners released in Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with or without a new prison sentence. New York State custody records did not always distinguish prison returns from jail returns. Consequently, some persons received in New York jails were probably mistakenly classified as prison returns. Also, California, with a relatively high return-to-prison rate, affects the overall rate of 51.8%. When California is excluded, the return-to-prison rate falls to 40.1%.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Special Report NCJ 193427 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002), p. 8.

Table 6.45

**Rearrest rates of prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States**

By most serious offense for which released and charge at rearrest

Rearrest charge	Percent of prisoners rearrested within 3 years of release whose most serious offense at time of release was:												
	Violent offenses						Property offenses						
	All offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total <sup>b</sup>	Homicide <sup>c</sup>	Rape <sup>d</sup>	Robbery	Assault <sup>d</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>	Burglary	Larceny/ theft	Motor vehicle theft	Fraud	Drug offense <sup>f</sup>	Public- order offense <sup>g</sup>
Number of released prisoners	272,111	61,107	4,443	3,138	26,862	17,708	91,061	41,257	26,259	9,478	7,853	88,516	26,329
All charges <sup>a</sup>	67.5%	61.7%	40.7%	46.0%	70.2%	65.1%	73.8%	74.0%	74.6%	78.8%	66.3%	66.7%	62.2%
Violent offenses <sup>b</sup>	21.6	27.5	16.7	18.6	29.6	31.4	21.9	21.9	22.3	26.5	14.8	18.4	18.5
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Rape <sup>d</sup>	0.6	1.1	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Robbery	6.2	8.5	3.4	3.9	13.4	6.1	6.3	5.9	7.3	8.4	3.3	4.9	4.6
Assault <sup>d</sup>	13.7	16.4	11.9	8.7	15.1	22.0	13.7	13.8	14.4	16.1	9.0	12.4	12.1
Property offenses <sup>e</sup>	31.9	25.5	10.8	14.8	32.9	25.6	46.3	45.4	47.8	45.7	44.8	24.0	22.9
Burglary	9.9	6.9	2.0	4.4	8.7	7.7	17.6	23.4	13.9	11.1	9.1	5.5	5.0
Larceny/theft	16.3	12.0	4.1	6.2	16.5	10.6	26.1	23.0	33.9	18.9	23.4	11.5	8.9
Motor vehicle theft	4.5	3.9	1.0	2.3	5.3	4.4	6.0	5.5	4.7	11.5	4.5	3.5	4.1
Fraud	4.7	3.2	2.1	1.8	4.0	3.2	7.1	5.1	6.8	6.6	19.0	3.3	5.1
Drug offenses <sup>f</sup>	30.3	22.6	13.0	11.2	29.4	21.5	27.2	27.6	27.1	33.9	18.5	41.2	22.1
Public-order offenses <sup>g</sup>	28.3	27.4	17.7	20.5	29.3	31.1	29.2	30.3	25.5	33.5	26.3	27.7	31.2

Note: See Note, table 6.41. The numerator for each percent is the number of persons rearrested for a new charge and the denominator is the number released for each type of offense. Detail may not add to totals because persons may be rearrested for more than one type of charge.

<sup>a</sup>Includes any offense type listed in footnotes b through g plus "other" and "unknown" offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Includes homicide, kidnaping, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault, and other forms of violence.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, voluntary manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, unspecified manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

<sup>d</sup>Does not include sexual assault.

<sup>e</sup>Includes burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, fraud, forgery, embezzlement, arson, stolen property, and other forms of property offenses.

<sup>f</sup>Includes drug trafficking, drug possession, and other forms of drug offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes traffic offenses, weapon offenses, probation and parole violations, court-related offenses, disorderly conduct, and other such offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Special Report NCJ 193427 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002), p. 9.

Table 6.46

**Recidivism rates of State prisoners released in 1983 and 1994**

By offense type

Most serious offense for which released	Percent of prisoners released in:		Percent rearrested within 3 years, among prisoners released in:		Percent reconvicted within 3 years, among prisoners released in:	
	1983	1994	1983	1994	1983	1994
All released prisoners	100%	100%	62.5%	67.5%	46.8%	46.9%
Violent	34.6	22.5	59.6	61.7	41.9	39.9
Property	48.3	33.5	68.1	73.8	53.0	53.4
Drug	9.5	32.6	50.4	66.7	35.3	47.0
Public-order	6.4	9.7	54.6	62.2	41.5	42.0
Other	1.1	1.7	76.8	64.7	62.9	42.1

Note: See Note, table 6.41. These data represent 272,111 prisoners released in 1994 from prisons in 15 States, and 108,580 prisoners released in 1983 from prisons in 11 States. All 11 States from 1983 are among the 15 States represented in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Special Report NCJ 193427 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002), p. 11.

Table 6.47

**Characteristics of Federal prisoners**United States, yearend 1995, 1998-2002<sup>a</sup>

	1995		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,250	100.0%	123,041	100.0%	135,246	100.0%	145,416	100.0%	156,993	100.0%	163,528	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	92,852	92.6	113,855	92.5	125,333	93.0	135,171	93.0	146,020	93.0	152,294	93.1
Female	7,398	7.4	9,186	7.5	9,913	7.0	10,245	7.1	10,973	7.0	11,234	6.9
<b>Race</b>												
White	60,261	60.1	71,119	57.8	77,719	57.5	83,732	57.6	87,873	56.0	91,851	56.2
Black	37,055	37.0	47,847	38.9	53,048	39.2	57,028	39.2	64,277	40.9	66,504	40.7
Other <sup>b</sup>	2,934	2.9	4,075	3.3	4,479	3.3	4,656	3.2	4,843	3.1	5,173	3.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic	27,559	27.5	37,323	30.3	42,527	31.4	47,023	32.3	49,722	31.7	52,174	31.9
Non-Hispanic	72,691	72.5	85,718	69.7	92,719	68.6	98,393	67.7	107,271	68.3	111,354	68.1
<b>Age</b>												
Less than 18 years	79	0.1	95	0.1	106	0.1	101	0.1	102	0.1	87	0.1
18 to 25 years	13,655	13.6	16,050	13.0	17,843	13.2	18,688	12.8	19,870	12.7	19,755	12.1
26 to 30 years	18,156	18.1	24,354	19.8	26,818	19.8	28,827	19.8	30,241	19.3	30,738	18.8
31 to 35 years	18,907	18.9	22,839	18.6	25,654	19.0	27,922	19.2	30,571	19.5	32,563	19.9
36 to 40 years	16,767	16.7	20,011	16.3	22,022	16.3	23,882	16.4	25,667	16.4	26,966	16.5
41 to 45 years	12,844	12.8	15,442	12.6	16,698	12.3	18,051	12.4	19,801	12.6	20,812	12.7
46 to 50 years	9,129	9.1	10,694	8.7	11,505	8.5	12,209	8.4	13,462	8.6	14,371	8.8
51 to 55 years	5,410	5.4	6,691	5.4	7,314	5.4	7,868	5.4	8,702	5.5	9,042	5.5
56 to 60 years	2,879	2.9	3,739	3.0	3,980	3.0	4,330	3.0	4,654	3.0	5,039	3.1
61 to 65 years	1,441	1.4	1,606	1.3	1,682	1.2	1,845	1.3	2,056	1.3	2,160	1.3
66 years and older	981	1.0	1,520	1.2	1,624	1.2	1,693	1.2	1,867	1.2	1,995	1.2
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	19,640	19.6	20,193	16.4	21,082	15.5	24,702	17.0	28,577	18.2	29,078	17.8
North Central	14,684	14.6	16,787	13.6	17,604	13.0	17,421	12.0	21,942	14.0	21,742	13.3
Mid-Atlantic	15,267	15.2	20,596	16.7	23,083	17.0	24,487	16.8	22,176	14.1	23,097	14.1
Southeast	17,076	17.0	21,208	17.2	23,719	17.5	24,801	17.1	26,367	21.5	27,121	16.6
South Central	18,967	18.9	26,894	21.9	31,132	23.0	33,384	23.0	33,791	16.8	35,690	21.8
West	14,616	14.6	17,363	14.1	18,626	14.0	20,621	14.2	24,140	15.4	26,800	16.4
<b>Security level</b>												
High	10,322	10.3	12,149	9.9	13,248	10.0	13,610	9.4	14,873	9.5	18,559	11.4
Medium	25,738	25.7	31,176	25.6	33,329	24.6	35,160	24.2	39,467	25.1	41,028	25.1
Low	21,710	21.7	33,275	27.0	34,848	25.7	35,959	24.7	40,188	25.6	41,450	25.4
Minimum	18,570	18.5	18,664	14.9	20,265	14.9	20,659	14.2	20,215	12.9	20,631	12.6
Administrative <sup>c</sup>	13,198	13.2	15,529	12.6	16,302	12.1	19,152	13.2	23,968	15.3	25,081	15.3
Contract	10,712	10.7	12,248	9.9	17,254	12.7	20,876	14.4	18,282	11.6	16,779	10.2
<b>Citizenship</b>												
U.S. citizen	72,765	72.6	87,395	71.0	94,508	69.8	100,883	69.4	110,539	70.4	115,562	70.7
Non-U.S. citizen	25,444	25.4	34,151	27.8	39,094	29.0	43,474	29.9	45,110	28.7	46,539	28.5
Unavailable	2,041	2.0	1,495	1.2	1,644	1.2	1,059	0.7	1,344	0.9	1,427	0.9

Note: These data represent all prisoners under Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) jurisdiction, which includes those in BOP-operated facilities and those in contract facilities. Contract facility figures include inmates housed in facilities operated under intergovernmental agreements with a State or local government, community-corrections centers, and home confinement. Contract facility figures also include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with the BOP or with a State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement with the BOP. Subcategories may not add to the total because of missing data for some prisoners.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

<sup>c</sup>Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.48

**Characteristics of Federal prisoners**By type of facility, United States, yearend 2001<sup>a</sup>

	Prisoners confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	156,933	100.0%	130,601	100.0%	26,392	100.0%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	146,020	93.0	121,393	93.0	24,627	93.3
Female	10,973	7.0	9,208	7.0	1,765	6.7
<u>Race</u>						
White	87,873	56.0	69,845	53.5	18,028	68.3
Black	64,277	40.9	56,835	43.5	7,442	28.2
Other <sup>b</sup>	4,843	3.1	3,921	3.0	922	3.5
<u>Ethnicity</u>						
Hispanic	49,722	31.7	36,962	28.3	12,760	48.4
Non-Hispanic	107,271	68.3	93,639	71.7	13,632	51.6
<u>Age</u>						
Less than 18 years	102	0.1	0	X	102	0.4
18 to 25 years	19,870	12.7	15,845	12.1	4,025	15.2
26 to 30 years	30,241	19.3	25,141	19.2	5,100	19.3
31 to 35 years	30,571	19.5	25,370	19.4	5,201	19.7
36 to 40 years	25,667	16.4	21,289	16.3	4,378	16.6
41 to 45 years	19,801	12.6	16,598	12.7	3,203	12.1
46 to 50 years	13,462	8.6	11,375	8.7	2,087	7.9
51 to 55 years	8,702	5.5	7,497	5.7	1,205	4.6
56 to 60 years	4,654	3.0	4,011	3.1	643	2.4
61 to 65 years	2,056	1.3	1,803	1.4	253	1.0
66 years and older	1,867	1.2	1,672	1.3	195	0.7
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast	28,577	18.2	27,458	21.0	1,119	4.2
North Central	21,942	14.0	20,191	15.5	1,751	6.6
Mid-Atlantic	22,176	14.1	17,266	13.2	4,910	18.6
Southeast	26,367	21.5	24,926	19.1	1,441	5.5
South Central	33,791	16.8	25,484	19.5	8,307	31.5
West	24,140	15.4	15,276	11.7	8,864	33.6
<u>Citizenship</u>						
U.S. citizen	110,539	70.4	96,968	74.2	13,571	51.4
Non-U.S. citizen	45,110	28.7	32,434	24.8	12,676	48.0
Unavailable	1,344	0.9	1,199	0.9	145	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.47.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.49

**Characteristics of Federal prisoners**By type of facility, United States, yearend 2002<sup>a</sup>

	Prisoners confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	163,528	100.0%	137,942	100.0%	25,586	100.0%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	152,294	93.1	128,234	93.0	24,060	94.0
Female	11,234	6.9	9,708	7.0	1,526	6.0
<u>Race</u>						
White	91,851	56.2	72,747	52.7	19,104	74.7
Black	66,504	40.7	60,993	44.2	5,511	21.5
Other <sup>b</sup>	5,173	3.2	4,202	3.0	971	3.8
<u>Ethnicity</u>						
Hispanic	52,174	31.9	38,164	27.7	14,010	54.8
Non-Hispanic	111,354	68.1	99,778	72.3	11,576	45.2
<u>Age</u>						
Less than 18 years	87	0.1	0	X	87	0.3
18 to 25 years	19,755	12.1	16,139	11.7	3,616	14.1
26 to 30 years	30,738	18.8	25,818	18.7	4,920	19.2
31 to 35 years	32,563	19.9	27,354	19.8	5,209	20.4
36 to 40 years	26,966	16.5	22,675	16.4	4,291	16.8
41 to 45 years	20,812	12.7	17,636	12.8	3,176	12.4
46 to 50 years	14,371	8.8	12,315	8.9	2,056	8.0
51 to 55 years	9,042	5.5	7,903	5.7	1,139	4.4
56 to 60 years	5,039	3.1	4,406	3.2	633	2.5
61 to 65 years	2,160	1.3	1,909	1.4	251	1.0
66 years and older	1,995	1.2	1,787	1.3	208	0.8
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast	29,078	17.8	27,843	20.2	1,235	4.8
North Central	21,742	13.3	19,959	14.5	1,783	7.0
Mid-Atlantic	23,097	14.1	20,099	14.6	2,998	11.7
Southeast	27,121	16.6	25,728	18.6	1,393	5.4
South Central	35,690	21.8	26,717	19.4	8,973	35.1
West	26,800	16.4	17,596	12.8	9,204	36.0
<u>Citizenship</u>						
U.S. citizen	115,562	70.7	104,140	75.5	11,422	44.6
Non-U.S. citizen	46,539	28.5	32,436	23.5	14,103	55.1
Unavailable	1,427	0.9	1,366	1.0	61	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.47.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.50

**Security level of facilities housing Federal prisoners**By sex and race of prisoner, United States, yearend 2001<sup>a</sup>

	Male								Female					
	Total		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	156,993	100.0%	81,270	100.0%	60,285	100.0%	4,465	100.0%	6,603	100.0%	3,992	100.0%	378	100.0%
<u>Security level</u>														
High <sup>c</sup>	14,873	9.5	6,100	7.5	8,242	13.7	531	11.9	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medium <sup>d</sup>	39,467	25.1	19,368	23.8	18,790	31.2	1,309	29.3	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low	40,188	25.6	21,359	26.3	14,618	24.2	1,002	22.4	1,908	28.9	1,186	29.7	115	30.4
Minimum	20,215	12.9	9,061	11.2	7,092	11.8	253	5.7	2,254	34.1	1,459	36.6	96	25.4
Administrative <sup>e</sup>	23,968	15.3	14,599	18.0	6,345	10.5	834	18.7	1,394	21.1	709	17.8	87	23.0
Contract	18,282	11.6	10,783	13.3	5,198	8.6	536	12.0	1,047	15.9	638	16.0	80	21.2

Note: See Note, table 6.47.

<sup>d</sup>There are no female inmates classified as medium security and no medium security level facilities for females.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.<sup>c</sup>There are no high security facilities for female inmates. High security level females are housed in a special unit.<sup>e</sup>Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.51

**Security level of facilities housing Federal prisoners**By sex and race of prisoner, United States, yearend 2002<sup>a</sup>

	Male								Female					
	Total		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	163,528	100.0%	85,038	100.0%	62,531	100.0%	4,725	100.0%	6,813	100.0%	3,973	100.0%	448	100.0%
<u>Security level</u>														
High <sup>c</sup>	18,559	11.4	7,323	8.6	10,572	16.9	664	14.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medium <sup>d</sup>	41,028	25.1	20,073	23.6	19,657	31.4	1,247	26.4	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low	41,450	25.4	21,928	25.8	15,298	24.5	994	21.0	1,865	27.4	1,251	31.5	114	25.4
Minimum	20,631	12.6	9,153	10.8	7,079	11.3	326	6.9	2,431	35.7	1,545	38.9	97	21.6
Administrative <sup>e</sup>	25,081	15.3	15,205	17.9	6,572	10.5	950	20.1	1,578	23.2	691	17.4	136	30.4
Contract	16,779	10.2	11,356	13.4	3,353	5.4	544	11.5	939	13.8	486	12.2	101	22.5

Note: See Note, table 6.47.

<sup>d</sup>There are no female inmates classified as medium security and no medium security level facilities for females.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.<sup>c</sup>There are no high security facilities for female inmates. High security level females are housed in a special unit.<sup>e</sup>Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.52

**Type of commitment offense among Federal prisoners**By sex and race of prisoner, United States, yearend 2001<sup>a</sup>

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,543	100.0%	72,197	100.0%	55,559	100.0%	3,834	100.0%	5,990	100.0%	3,627	100.0%	336	100.0%
Drug	77,658	54.9	36,787	51.0	33,473	60.2	899	23.4	3,946	65.9	2,410	66.4	143	42.6
Robbery	10,070	7.1	4,359	6.0	5,204	9.4	158	4.1	151	2.5	192	5.3	6	1.8
Property	6,952	4.9	3,444	4.8	2,384	4.3	446	11.6	429	7.2	216	6.0	33	9.8
Extortion, fraud, bribery	6,438	4.6	3,739	5.2	1,456	2.6	183	4.8	620	10.4	395	10.9	45	13.4
Violent <sup>c</sup>	4,829	3.4	1,163	1.6	2,493	4.5	938	24.5	54	0.9	114	3.1	67	19.9
Firearms, explosives, arson	13,803	9.8	5,932	8.2	7,273	13.1	351	9.2	125	2.1	113	3.1	9	2.7
White collar <sup>d</sup>	1,031	0.7	502	0.7	277	0.5	24	0.6	157	2.6	63	1.7	8	2.4
Immigration	14,574	10.3	13,567	18.8	589	1.1	74	1.9	309	5.2	22	0.6	13	3.9
Court, corrections <sup>e</sup>	714	0.5	357	0.5	196	0.4	18	0.5	97	1.6	42	1.2	4	1.2
Sex offenses	1,463	1.0	370	0.5	432	0.8	647	16.9	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.6
National security	68	0.1	41	0.1	16	(f)	3	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.3
Continuing criminal enterprise	643	0.4	344	0.5	273	0.5	9	0.2	13	0.2	4	0.1	0	X
Other	3,300	2.3	1,592	2.2	1,493	2.7	84	2.2	78	1.3	48	1.3	5	1.5

Note: See Note, table 6.47. These data include prisoners under Federal Bureau of Prisons jurisdiction for whom offense information was available.

<sup>e</sup>Includes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.

<sup>f</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

<sup>c</sup>Includes crimes such as homicide, aggravated assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes banking, insurance, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.53

**Type of commitment offense among Federal prisoners**By sex and race of prisoner, United States, yearend 2002<sup>a</sup>

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,995	100.0%	75,931	100.0%	57,824	100.0%	3,986	100.0%	6,179	100.0%	3,687	100.0%	388	100.0%
Drug	81,303	54.9	38,736	51.0	34,876	60.3	1,004	25.2	4,115	66.6	2,391	64.8	181	46.6
Robbery	10,134	6.8	4,356	5.7	5,283	9.1	146	3.7	152	2.5	190	5.2	7	1.8
Property	6,965	4.7	3,495	4.6	2,386	4.1	437	11.0	417	6.8	195	5.3	35	9.0
Extortion, fraud, bribery	6,631	4.5	3,715	4.9	1,570	2.7	160	4.0	655	10.6	484	13.1	47	12.1
Violent <sup>c</sup>	5,121	3.5	1,162	1.5	2,768	4.8	964	24.2	46	0.7	104	2.8	77	19.8
Firearms, explosives, arson	15,593	10.5	6,664	8.8	8,271	14.3	373	9.4	139	2.2	139	3.8	7	1.8
White collar <sup>d</sup>	990	0.7	494	0.6	269	0.5	21	0.5	138	2.2	64	1.7	4	1.0
Immigration	15,465	10.4	14,414	19.0	640	1.1	65	1.6	312	5.0	20	0.5	14	3.6
Court, corrections <sup>e</sup>	783	0.5	395	0.5	203	0.4	25	0.6	104	1.7	46	1.2	10	2.6
Sex offenses	1,564	1.0	375	0.5	489	0.8	691	17.3	4	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.3
National security	86	0.1	55	0.1	13	(f)	5	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.3
Continuing criminal enterprise	633	0.4	328	0.4	279	0.5	11	0.3	12	0.2	3	0.1	0	X
Other	2,727	1.8	1,742	2.3	777	1.3	84	2.1	77	1.3	43	1.2	4	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.47. These data include prisoners under Federal Bureau of Prisons jurisdiction for whom offense information was available.

<sup>e</sup>Includes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.

<sup>f</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

<sup>c</sup>Includes crimes such as homicide, aggravated assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes banking, insurance, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.54

**Federal prison population, and number and percent sentenced for drug offenses**

United States, 1970-2002

	Total sentenced and unsentenced population	Sentenced population		
		Total	Drug offenses	
			Number	Percent of total
1970	21,266	20,686	3,384	16.3%
1971	20,891	20,529	3,495	17.0
1972	22,090	20,729	3,523	16.9
1973	23,336	22,038	5,652	25.6
1974	23,690	21,769	6,203	28.4
1975	23,566	20,692	5,540	26.7
1976	27,033	24,135	6,425	26.6
1977	29,877	25,673	6,743	26.2
1978	27,674	23,501	5,981	25.4
1979	24,810	21,539	5,468	25.3
1980	24,252	19,023	4,749	24.9
1981	26,195	19,765	5,076	25.6
1982	28,133	20,938	5,518	26.3
1983	30,214	26,027	7,201	27.6
1984	32,317	27,622	8,152	29.5
1985	36,042	27,623	9,491	34.3
1986	37,542	30,104	11,344	37.7
1987	41,609	33,246	13,897	41.8
1988	41,342	33,758	15,087	44.7
1989	47,568	37,758	18,852	49.9
1990	54,613	46,575	24,297	52.2
1991	61,026	52,176	29,667	56.9
1992	67,768	59,516	35,398	59.5
1993	76,531	68,183	41,393	60.7
1994	82,269	73,958	45,367	61.3
1995	85,865	76,947	46,669	60.7
1996	89,672	80,872	49,096	60.7
1997	95,513	87,294	52,059	59.6
1998	104,507	95,323	55,984	58.7
1999	115,024	104,500	60,399	57.8
2000	123,141	112,329	63,898	56.9
2001	131,419	120,829	67,037	55.5
2002	139,183	128,090	70,009	54.7

Note: These data represent inmates housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities; inmates housed in contract facilities are not included. Data for 1970-76 are for June 30; beginning in 1977, data are for September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons [Online]. Available: <http://www.bop.gov/fact0598.html> [Sept. 9, 2003].



Table 6.55

**Time served to first release by Federal prisoners**

By offense, United States, fiscal year 2000

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	All prisoners			Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less			Prisoners with sentences over 1 year			
	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served	Median time served	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served	Median time served	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
All offenses	36,613	28.9	18.3	10,479	5.0	5.0	26,134	38.4	26.2	87.7%
Violent offenses	2,011	53.8	44.3	155	5.9	6.0	1,856	57.8	47.3	87.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	94	63.6	40.9	11	6.9	5.2	83	71.1	52.2	84.8
Assault	323	27.1	21.0	82	5.4	6.0	241	34.5	28.7	89.1
Robbery	1,358	59.5	52.2	46	6.4	6.0	1,312	61.4	52.3	87.1
Sexual abuse <sup>a</sup>	166	46.1	28.1	14	6.5	6.5	152	49.7	32.2	88.1
Kidnaping	51	84.7	63.7	0	X	X	51	84.7	63.7	83.6
Threats against the President	19	33.4	35.7	2	B	B	17	36.3	36.5	89.9
Property offenses	6,377	16.2	12.0	2,474	5.2	5.0	3,903	23.1	18.3	88.4
Fraudulent offenses	5,262	15.5	12.0	2,059	5.1	5.0	3,203	22.1	18.2	88.3
Embezzlement	399	8.3	5.0	257	3.6	4.0	142	16.8	13.1	88.3
Fraud <sup>b</sup>	4,250	16.3	12.0	1,573	5.2	5.0	2,677	22.9	18.3	88.2
Forgery	121	15.1	12.0	48	5.9	6.0	73	21.1	18.3	88.2
Counterfeiting	492	13.9	12.0	181	6.0	6.0	311	18.5	15.6	88.8
Other offenses	1,115	19.4	12.5	415	5.4	5.0	700	27.7	20.9	88.6
Burglary	61	25.0	17.4	11	5.8	6.0	50	29.2	20.9	88.8
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	586	12.8	10.0	303	5.4	5.0	283	20.7	15.7	89.6
Motor vehicle theft	91	23.2	16.9	17	6.2	5.0	74	27.1	21.8	88.7
Arson and explosives	43	45.0	32.3	2	B	B	41	46.8	35.6	87.2
Transportation of stolen property	112	20.2	15.7	29	6.2	6.0	83	25.1	18.3	87.6
Other property offenses <sup>d</sup>	222	28.5	26.1	53	4.8	5.0	169	35.9	29.7	87.7
Drug offenses	13,608	41.1	31.3	1,242	6.8	6.0	12,366	44.5	32.3	87.3
Trafficking	13,417	41.5	31.4	1,114	7.1	7.9	12,303	44.6	32.3	87.3
Possession and other	191	13.5	6.0	128	4.0	3.9	63	32.8	16.1	90.9
Public-order offenses	14,065	19.9	12.0	6,325	4.7	4.3	7,740	32.3	23.6	88.1
Regulatory offenses	640	19.2	13.1	211	5.2	5.0	429	26.0	20.9	88.1
Other offenses	13,425	19.9	12.0	6,114	4.7	4.2	7,311	32.7	24.0	88.1
Weapons	2,032	45.1	40.0	152	6.8	6.0	1,880	48.2	43.5	87.8
Immigration offenses	9,185	13.3	6.0	5,200	4.7	4.1	3,985	24.6	21.0	88.6
Tax law violations including tax fraud	301	13.0	10.5	142	5.3	5.0	159	19.8	14.0	87.0
Bribery	53	12.1	10.0	27	4.9	5.0	26	19.6	14.8	88.0
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	87	17.5	12.0	30	5.8	5.5	57	23.7	19.2	92.7
National defense	16	27.6	10.0	9	B	B	7	B	B	B
Escape	202	16.0	12.2	69	6.5	6.0	133	20.9	16.4	90.1
Racketeering and extortion	907	40.3	31.4	90	5.8	5.0	817	44.1	35.5	86.0
Gambling offenses	1	B	B	1	B	B	0	X	X	X
Liquor offenses	2	B	B	1	B	B	1	B	B	B
Nonviolent sex offenses	58	27.4	21.4	13	2.9	1.9	45	34.4	26.1	87.9
Mail or transport of obscene material	133	21.5	18.3	14	5.0	5.0	119	23.5	18.3	87.2
Traffic offenses	329	3.4	1.5	294	2.1	1.0	35	14.4	12.0	93.8
Migratory birds	11	8.4	6.0	7	B	B	4	B	B	B
Other	108	13.8	8.0	65	4.6	5.9	43	27.7	19.4	88.6
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	552	12.7	10.0	283	3.7	3.0	269	22.1	17.4	87.8

Note: See Note, table 6.4. These data are from the Federal Bureau of Prisons data files. Prisoners and the length of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, the time actually served may exceed the longest single imposed sentence. "Time served" is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The total reported for "all offenses" includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. These data exclude prisoners who left Federal prison by extraordinary means, such as death, sentence commutation, and treaty transfer: 4,108 prisoners in fiscal year 2000. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.1.

<sup>a</sup>Includes only violent sex offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>e</sup>Offense not classifiable or not a violation of the U.S. Code.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 102.

Table 6.56

**Mean time served to first release by Federal prisoners**

By offense and characteristics, United States, fiscal year 2000

(In months)

Prisoner characteristics	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served for:						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All prisoners	36,613	28.9	53.8	15.5	19.4	41.1	19.2	19.9
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	32,304	30.0	55.7	16.6	21.2	42.6	20.9	20.3
Female	4,260	20.2	31.2	11.5	9.3	30.3	11.0	12.8
<b>Race</b>								
White	26,925	25.1	55.4	15.8	21.0	36.4	19.1	17.0
Black	8,381	40.4	59.1	14.9	16.4	52.4	20.8	38.1
Native American	543	34.8	39.5	14.8	22.3	30.7	4.0	32.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	715	27.9	47.3	14.9	16.2	47.0	11.6	26.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic	16,808	23.0	55.4	12.9	23.6	35.7	14.7	14.1
Non-Hispanic	19,756	33.8	53.7	15.9	19.0	45.9	20.4	31.8
<b>Age</b>								
Less than 19 years	311	18.9	38.1	8.8	19.0	21.7	13.0	11.8
19 to 20 years	1,861	25.0	42.5	12.6	19.1	33.3	19.4	14.6
21 to 30 years	14,716	28.1	55.1	12.9	20.4	39.4	20.6	18.6
31 to 40 years	11,147	30.5	57.5	15.8	19.7	43.2	20.6	21.8
Over 40 years	8,529	29.1	52.0	17.3	18.1	43.6	17.1	21.9
<b>Citizenship</b>								
U.S. citizen	19,886	33.7	54.0	16.0	19.2	42.8	20.8	32.0
Not U.S. citizen	16,524	23.0	52.5	13.6	23.5	38.7	14.0	14.6

Note: See Notes, tables 6.4 and 6.55. Totals include prisoners whose offense category could not be determined and exclude prisoners released by extraordinary means such as commutation and death. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 104, Table 7.16.

Table 6.57

**Immigration offenders in Federal prison and average time to be served**

United States, 1985-2000

	Immigration offenders in Federal prison	
	Number	Average time to be served (in months) <sup>a</sup>
1985	1,593	NA
1986	1,799	3.6
1987	1,667	3.6
1988	1,631	4.1
1989	1,729	3.7
1990	1,673	3.6
1991	1,667	4.6
1992	1,654	5.4
1993	2,198	7.3
1994	2,486	9.5
1995	3,420	11.0
1996	4,476	13.9
1997	5,454	15.1
1998	7,430	16.5
1999	10,156	20.0
2000	13,676	20.6

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program, a database comprised of information from various Federal agencies. Immigration offenses are defined according to the BJS filing offense classification procedure followed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The category is composed largely of the following offense types: smuggling, transporting, and harboring aliens; unlawful entry and reentry of aliens; and misuse of visa and other documents. (Source, p. 8.) The data presented are for offenders for whom an immigration offense was the most serious offense.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates of time to be served are subject to change. Once committed to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the term an offender is required to serve may be adjusted for reasons such as assistance to Federal prosecutors and appellate review.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenders in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2000*, Special Report NCJ 191745 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2002), p. 10, Appendix for figure 5 and Appendix for figure 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58

**Detainees under Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE) jurisdiction<sup>a</sup>**

By type of facility, Dec. 31, 1995, 2000-2002

Type of facility	Number of detainees				Percent change 2001 to 2002	Percent of all detainees <sup>b</sup>	
	1995	2000	2001	2002		1995	2002
Total <sup>c</sup>	8,177	19,528	19,137	21,065	10.1%	100%	100%
BICE-operated facilities	3,776	4,785	4,550	5,087	11.8	46.2	24.1
Private facilities under exclusive contract to BICE	652	1,829	1,947	1,936	-0.6	8.0	9.2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,282	1,444	1,276	1,100	-13.8	15.7	5.2
Other Federal facilities	181	178	162	130	-19.8	2.2	0.6
Intergovernmental agreements	2,286	11,281	11,201	12,812	14.4	28.0	60.8
State prisons	8	369	419	453	8.1	0.1	2.2
Local jails	1,984	8,886	8,681	9,764	12.5	24.3	46.4
Other facilities	294	2,026	2,101	2,595	23.5	3.6	12.3

Note: See Note, table 6.22.

<sup>a</sup>On Mar. 1, 2003, functions of several border and security agencies including the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service were transferred to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

<sup>b</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>c</sup>Detail does not add to total because facility type was unknown for one detainee in 2000 and 2001.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 195189, p. 10, Table 12; *2002*, Bulletin NCJ 200248, p. 8, Table 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59

**Drug and alcoholism treatment facilities and clients in treatment**

By jurisdiction, on Oct. 1, 2000

Jurisdiction <sup>b</sup>	Treatment facilities	Clients in treatment	Number of clients treated for: <sup>a</sup>			Rate (per 100,000 persons age 12 and older) of clients treated for:			
			Both alcohol and drug abuse	Drug abuse only	Alcohol abuse only	Total	Both alcohol and drug abuse	Drug abuse only	Alcohol abuse only
Total	13,649	1,000,896	473,096	280,531	219,101	428	208	123	96
Alabama	119	8,670	3,028	4,207	1,397	232	81	113	38
Alaska	77	2,767	1,289	295	1,178	535	250	57	228
Arizona	231	25,923	10,787	7,074	7,848	656	275	180	200
Arkansas	61	3,112	1,623	1,000	489	141	74	45	22
California	1,445	104,657	46,467	36,531	20,316	397	178	140	78
Colorado	359	29,350	11,349	5,400	11,949	825	326	155	343
Connecticut	253	18,567	7,438	8,190	2,290	651	270	298	83
Delaware	42	3,789	2,386	617	787	590	371	96	122
District of Columbia	60	6,177	2,714	2,568	862	1,388	613	580	195
Federated States of Micronesia	1	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	670	45,487	22,851	11,783	8,870	337	177	91	69
Georgia	246	12,943	6,479	3,304	3,062	198	100	51	47
Guam	1	128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	79	2,615	1,310	899	392	253	127	87	38
Idaho	56	2,830	1,852	349	610	256	168	32	55
Illinois	561	41,628	17,587	13,398	10,246	416	177	135	103
Indiana	319	15,838	7,828	3,152	4,440	306	155	62	88
Iowa	127	5,602	2,865	876	1,861	229	117	36	76
Kansas	192	12,061	7,774	1,811	2,456	544	351	82	111
Kentucky	266	17,989	7,951	4,017	5,982	533	236	119	178
Louisiana	163	11,305	5,732	4,034	1,537	311	158	111	42
Maine	175	4,944	2,527	705	1,598	451	236	66	149
Maryland	340	30,531	12,809	11,803	5,808	694	292	269	133
Massachusetts	356	35,002	16,973	10,960	6,480	660	326	210	124
Michigan	574	43,464	17,422	12,235	13,737	541	217	152	171
Minnesota	259	8,300	4,035	2,054	2,205	206	100	51	55
Mississippi	133	7,591	4,556	1,137	1,832	326	197	49	79
Missouri	285	17,541	9,936	4,072	3,351	375	215	88	72
Montana	53	1,941	841	304	753	239	106	38	95
Nebraska	94	4,580	2,293	903	1,363	322	162	64	96
Nevada	85	7,292	3,599	2,278	1,414	465	229	145	90
New Hampshire	66	3,323	1,814	477	962	317	177	47	94
New Jersey	304	23,772	9,904	9,930	3,178	338	145	146	47
New Mexico	118	10,050	4,123	2,527	3,150	653	275	168	210
New York	1,239	117,023	56,107	44,644	15,279	772	374	297	102
North Carolina	281	30,799	15,385	6,062	9,100	468	236	93	139
North Dakota	40	1,401	617	86	587	232	111	16	105
Ohio	513	38,790	20,980	7,238	9,738	401	222	76	103
Oklahoma	148	7,355	4,034	1,324	1,988	261	143	47	71
Oregon	222	21,781	12,243	5,079	4,242	752	427	177	148
Palau	1	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	536	38,060	20,447	10,285	6,602	362	199	100	64
Puerto Rico	115	11,209	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	57	5,895	2,152	2,831	900	703	257	338	108
South Carolina	97	13,324	5,523	2,439	3,980	371	172	76	124
South Dakota	57	1,864	917	163	716	280	143	25	112
Tennessee	199	9,283	3,271	3,165	1,780	173	69	67	37
Texas	759	45,315	25,480	12,453	6,360	272	156	76	39
Utah	137	7,120	3,150	1,888	1,212	360	181	109	70
Vermont	48	2,792	1,402	320	1,012	525	269	61	194
Virgin Islands	4	216	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	226	22,777	12,029	4,625	6,022	386	205	79	103
Washington	310	33,089	19,093	5,636	8,245	674	390	115	169
West Virginia	106	5,015	1,890	782	2,197	308	120	50	139
Wisconsin	331	15,690	6,855	2,397	6,064	343	154	54	136
Wyoming	53	2,284	1,378	224	670	521	316	51	154

Note: These data are from the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), formerly the Uniform Facility Data Set. The N-SSATS, conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, is an annual survey of facilities providing substance abuse treatment. The survey includes both public and private treatment facilities in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories and protectorates. The reference date for the 2000 N-SSATS was Oct. 1, 2000. A total of 14,622 facilities were eligible for the 2000 survey; data were received for 13,749 facilities for a response rate of 94%. "Clients in treatment" include hospital inpatient and residential clients receiving treatment (and not discharged) on the survey reference date, and outpatient clients enrolled on the reference date who received a substance abuse treatment service during the month prior to the survey.

<sup>a</sup>Figures for type of treatment received will not add to total for "clients in treatment" because 122 facilities located outside the United States (treating 11,598 clients) and 1,381 facilities located in the United States (treating 16,570 clients) did not provide data on the type of substance abuse treated (i.e., alcohol, drug, or both).

<sup>b</sup>Data for facilities operated by Federal agencies are included in the States in which the facilities are located.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS): 2000* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002), pp. 56, 58, 59. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.60

**Offenders in State sex offender registries**

By State, 1998 and 2001

State	Offenders in registry		Percent change 1998 to 2001
	1998	2001	
Total	263,166	386,112	47%
Alabama	440	3,338	659
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	3,535	4,107	16
Arizona	9,200	11,500	25
Arkansas	958	2,935	206
California <sup>a</sup>	78,000	88,853	14
Colorado	4,326	8,804	104
Connecticut	(b)	2,030	X
Delaware	800	1,688	111
District of Columbia	50	303	506
Florida	9,000	20,000	122
Georgia	1,200	4,564	280
Hawaii	1,000	1,500	50
Idaho	1,710	1,778	4
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	14,300	16,551	16
Indiana	9,500	11,656	23
Iowa	2,240	3,921	75
Kansas	1,200	1,794	50
Kentucky	800	2,000	150
Louisiana	3,455	5,708	65
Maine	275	473	72
Maryland	400	1,400	250
Massachusetts	7,004	(c)	X
Michigan	19,000	26,850	41
Minnesota	7,300	10,610	45
Mississippi	1,063	1,512	42
Missouri	2,800	7,500	168
Montana <sup>d</sup>	1,739	2,088	20
Nebraska	640	1,120	75
Nevada	1,500	2,519	68
New Hampshire	1,500	2,168	45
New Jersey	5,151	7,495	46
New Mexico	450	1,171	160
New York	7,200	11,575	61
North Carolina	2,200	5,922	169
North Dakota	683	766	12
Ohio	1,294	5,423	319
Oklahoma	2,303	4,020	75
Oregon	7,400	9,410	27
Pennsylvania	2,400	4,533	89
Rhode Island	273	1,424	422
South Carolina	2,500	4,924	97
South Dakota	800	1,182	48
Tennessee	2,800	4,561	63
Texas	18,000	29,494	64
Utah	4,733	5,192	10
Vermont	877	1,509	72
Virginia	6,615	9,306	41
Washington	1,400	15,304	993
West Virginia	600	950	58
Wisconsin	10,000	11,999	20
Wyoming	552	682	24

Note: In March 1998, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) established the National Sex Offender Registry Assistance Program (NSOR-AP). As part of BJS' National Criminal History Improvement Program, NSOR-AP assists States in meeting the requirements of the Wetterling Act as amended by Megan's Law and the Pam Lychner Act. The program also provides assistance to allow States to participate in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's permanent National Sex Offender Registry. Readers should be aware that several factors in each State's authorizing legislation significantly influence the size of a State's registry. Among these factors are the number of different offenses requiring registration, the date that triggers the registration mandate, and the duration of the registration requirement.

<sup>a</sup>Number includes more than just registered offenders (for example, never registered but required to do so, offenders in jail, registered but not in compliance).

<sup>b</sup>At the time the survey was conducted in 1998, Connecticut did not have a centralized sex offender registry.

<sup>c</sup>The 2001 count is not included due to a superior court injunction against the Sex Offender Registry Board, prohibiting registration without first providing the offender a hearing. At the time of the survey, Massachusetts estimated that about 17,000 sex offenders would be qualified to register.

<sup>d</sup>Also includes offenders who must register for certain violent offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Summary of State Sex Offender Registries, 2001*, Fact Sheet NCJ 192265 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2002), p. 6.

Table 6.61

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of U.S. military authorities**By branch of service, Dec. 31, 1996-2002<sup>a</sup>

	Number							Percent change
Branch of service	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
<u>To which prisoners belonged</u>								
Total	2,747	2,772	2,426	2,279	2,420	2,436	2,377	-2.4%
Air Force	487	575	484	409	413	480	450	-6.3
Army	1,106	1,063	862	761	789	804	860	7.0
Marine Corps	685	628	682	565	730	628	565	-10.0
Navy	455	490	389	523	474	516	489	-5.2
Coast Guard	14	16	9	21	14	8	13	62.5
<u>Holding prisoners</u>								
Total	2,747	2,772	2,426	2,279	2,420	2,436	2,377	-2.4
Air Force <sup>b</sup>	NA	103	128	92	102	126	128	1.6
Army	1,486	1,494	1,115	1,026	994	981	966	-1.5
Marine Corps	650	571	617	480	563	428	478	11.7
Navy	611	604	526	681	761	901	805	-10.7

Note: For information on methodology, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for 1996 exclude prisoners confined in Air Force facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ 170014, p. 2; **1999**, Bulletin NCJ 183476, p. 2, Table 3; **2001**, Bulletin NCJ 195189, p. 11, Table 13; **2002**, Bulletin NCJ 200248, p. 8, Table 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.62

**Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons on parole**

United States, 1981-2002

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248
1990	287
1991	316
1992	336
1993	352
1994	359
1995	361
1996	359
1997 <sup>a</sup>	349
1998	352
1999	352
2000	347
2001	350
2002	350

Note: See Note, table 6.3. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau population figures for the number of adult residents. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Due to reporting changes in New Jersey and other jurisdictions, the 1997 rate is not directly comparable to prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; **1983**, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; **1984**, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, p. 91; **1986**, NCJ-111611, p. 81; **1987**, NCJ-118762, p. 125; **1988**, NCJ-124280, p. 97; **1989**, NCJ-130445, p. 103; **1990**, NCJ-134946, p. 117; **1992**, NCJ-146413, p. 105; **1993**, NCJ-156241, Table 6.2; **1994**, NCJ-160091, Table 6.2; **1995**, NCJ-163916, Table 6.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations 1997*, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 4; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in 1999*, Press Release NCJ 183508 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2000), p. 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2000*, Press Release NCJ 188208, p. 5; **2001**, Bulletin NCJ 195669, p. 5; **2002**, Bulletin NCJ 201135, p. 5, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.63

**Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By region and jurisdiction, 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Jan. 1, 2002	2002 <sup>a</sup>		Parole population Dec. 31, 2002	Percent change in parole population during 2002	Number on parole on Dec. 31, 2002 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	732,333	468,506	447,991	753,141	2.8%	350
Federal	78,113	32,200	27,985	82,972	6.2	39
State	654,220	436,306	420,006	670,169	2.4	311
Northeast	162,971	69,473	58,624	173,803	6.6	421
Connecticut	2,126	2,060	1,931	2,255	6.1	86
Maine	31	1	0	32	3.2	3
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>	3,718	3,715	3,698	3,718	X	X
New Hampshire <sup>c</sup>	953	480	470	963	1.0	101
New Jersey	11,931	10,812	10,829	11,914	-0.1	183
New York	56,719	24,416	25,145	55,990	-1.3	384
Pennsylvania <sup>d</sup>	86,238	27,245	15,771	97,712	13.3	1,037
Rhode Island	355	459	392	422	18.9	52
Vermont <sup>c</sup>	900	285	388	797	-11.4	171
Midwest	104,705	92,549	83,764	113,490	8.4	234
Illinois <sup>e</sup>	30,148	33,498	28,188	35,458	17.6	377
Indiana	5,339	6,364	5,826	5,877	10.1	128
Iowa	2,614	2,574	2,278	2,910	11.3	131
Kansas <sup>e</sup>	3,991	4,528	4,529	3,990	0.0	199
Michigan	16,501	11,175	10,028	17,648	7.0	236
Minnesota	3,156	3,577	3,330	3,403	7.8	91
Missouri	12,864	10,515	9,846	13,533	5.2	320
Nebraska	530	763	719	574	8.3	45
North Dakota	117	373	341	149	27.4	31
Ohio	17,885	11,828	11,860	17,853	-0.2	209
South Dakota	1,437	1,131	896	1,672	16.4	299
Wisconsin <sup>f</sup>	10,123	6,223	5,923	10,423	3.0	256
South	224,269	94,772	97,917	220,409	-1.7	285
Alabama <sup>c</sup>	5,663	2,162	2,516	5,309	-6.3	158
Arkansas	11,357	6,285	5,964	11,678	2.8	577
Delaware	530	262	241	551	4.0	91
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	4,506	2,668	1,877	5,297	(g)	1,147
Florida	5,891	4,369	4,732	5,138	-12.8	40
Georgia	20,809	10,376	9,948	20,912	0.5	331
Kentucky <sup>e</sup>	4,885	3,434	2,316	6,003	22.9	194
Louisiana	23,330	13,573	13,486	23,417	0.4	715
Maryland	13,415	7,478	7,622	13,271	-1.1	325
Mississippi <sup>e</sup>	1,788	912	884	1,816	1.6	87
North Carolina	2,954	3,341	3,490	2,805	-5.0	44
Oklahoma <sup>c</sup>	3,406	1,827	1,113	4,120	21.0	159
South Carolina	4,161	857	1,456	3,562	-14.4	116
Tennessee	8,074	3,023	3,164	7,933	-1.7	181
Texas <sup>c</sup>	107,688	30,506	35,126	103,068	-4.3	654
Virginia	4,873	3,006	3,349	4,530	-7.0	82
West Virginia	939	693	633	999	6.4	71
West	162,275	179,512	179,701	162,467	0.1	336
Alaska	522	305	319	508	-2.7	112
Arizona <sup>c</sup>	5,143	6,928	4,130	7,941	(g)	198
California	117,903	149,234	154,335	113,185	-4.0	439
Colorado	5,733	4,738	4,256	6,215	8.4	184
Hawaii	2,608	1,065	1,148	2,525	-3.2	268
Idaho	1,657	1,274	968	1,961	18.3	204
Montana <sup>e</sup>	710	681	546	845	19.0	124
Nevada	4,025	2,203	2,257	3,971	-1.3	246
New Mexico	1,562	2,305	1,905	1,962	25.6	146
Oregon	18,290	8,233	7,216	19,307	5.6	727
Utah	3,410	2,245	2,273	3,382	-0.8	213
Washington <sup>c</sup>	155	10	70	95	-38.7	2
Wyoming	557	291	278	570	2.3	154

Note: See Note, table 6.3. Persons on parole are defined as offenders conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Because of incomplete data, the population for some jurisdictions on Dec. 31, 2002 does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 2002, plus entries, minus exits.

<sup>b</sup>Data were not reported for 2002. All counts were based on data for 2001.

<sup>c</sup>All data were estimated.

<sup>d</sup>Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies.

<sup>e</sup>Data do not include parolees in one or more of the following categories: absconder, out of State, or inactive.

<sup>f</sup>Data are for year ending Nov. 30, 2002.

<sup>g</sup>Not calculated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 201135 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2003), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.64

**Adults on parole**

By State, yearend 1990, 1995, and 2000

	Number on parole			Percent change 1990 to 2000	Rate per 100,000 adults <sup>a</sup>
	1990	1995	2000		
All States	502,134	641,038	652,199	29.9%	312
Truth-in-sentencing States <sup>b</sup>					
Arizona	2,474	4,109	3,474	40.4	92
California	68,120	91,807	117,647	72.7	478
Connecticut	416	1,233	1,868	349.6	73
Delaware	1,002	1,033	579	-42.2	98
District of Columbia	5,157	6,340	5,684	10.2	1,244
Florida	5,237	11,197	6,046	15.5	49
Georgia	20,406	19,434	21,556	5.6	358
Illinois	18,882	29,541	30,199	59.9	329
Iowa	1,991	2,340	2,763	38.8	126
Kansas	5,647	6,094	3,829	-32.2	194
Louisiana	9,754	19,028	22,860	134.4	704
Maine	18	55	28	55.6	3
Michigan	11,083	13,862	15,753	42.1	215
Minnesota	1,701	2,117	3,072	80.7	85
Mississippi	3,321	1,510	1,596	-51.9	77
Missouri	8,939	13,001	12,357	38.2	297
New Jersey	23,172	37,867	14,899	-35.7	235
New Mexico	1,283	1,366	1,670	30.2	127
New York	42,360	55,568	57,858	36.6	405
North Carolina	10,409	18,501	3,352	-67.8	55
North Dakota	130	114	116	-10.8	24
Ohio	6,601	7,432	18,248	176.4	216
Oregon	7,972	15,019	17,832	123.7	693
Pennsylvania	57,298	73,234	82,002	43.1	876
South Carolina	3,770	5,545	4,240	12.5	141
Tennessee	10,221	8,851	8,094	-20.8	189
Utah	1,543	2,700	3,266	111.7	216
Virginia	8,671	10,188	5,148	-40.6	96
Washington	9,114	875	160	-98.2	4
Wisconsin	4,111	7,548	9,430	129.4	236
Other States <sup>c</sup>					
Alabama	6,291	7,793	5,494	-12.7	165
Alaska	551	459	507	-7.9	116
Arkansas	3,559	4,685	9,453	165.6	474
Colorado	2,140	3,024	5,500	157.0	172
Hawaii	1,383	1,689	2,504	81.1	273
Idaho	318	619	1,443	354.5	156
Indiana	3,291	3,200	4,917	49.4	109
Kentucky	3,239	4,257	4,909	51.6	161
Maryland	11,106	15,748	14,143	27.3	359
Massachusetts	4,816	5,256	3,703	-23.1	76
Montana	685	744	621	-9.3	92
Nebraska	596	661	473	-20.6	38
Nevada	2,702	2,863	4,056	50.1	273
New Hampshire	527	785	944	79.3	102
Oklahoma	2,752	2,356	1,825	-33.7	71
Rhode Island	369	591	353	-4.3	44
South Dakota	681	688	1,481	117.6	268
Texas	104,693	103,089	111,719	6.7	747
Vermont	297	618	902	204.2	196
West Virginia	991	923	1,112	12.3	79
Wyoming	358	403	514	43.8	141

Note: These data are from the Annual Parole Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Truth-in-sentencing States" include the 29 States and the District of Columbia that had adopted the Federal truth-in-sentencing standard by yearend 2000. This standard requires that Part I violent offenders (defined as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) serve not less than 85% of their prison sentence before becoming eligible for release. The result of truth-in-sentencing practices has been to reduce discretionary release of offenders by parole boards in favor of mandatory release according to statutory provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Parolees per 100,000 adult U.S. residents based on State populations for Apr. 1, 2000.

<sup>b</sup>These States met Federal truth-in-sentencing standards.

<sup>c</sup>Some States may have truth in sentencing but did not meet the Federal standard.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 184735 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2001), p. 3.

Table 6.65

**Percent of State parole discharges successfully completing supervision**

By method of release from prison, United States, 1990-99

	All discharges <sup>a</sup>	Type of release <sup>b</sup>		Method of release <sup>b</sup>	
		First release	Re-release	Discretionary parole	Mandatory parole
1990	44.6%	56.4%	14.6%	51.6%	23.8%
1991	46.8	60.7	17.1	52.6	24.9
1992	48.6	57.4	22.5	50.7	29.8
1993	46.9	65.4	23.0	54.8	33.5
1994	44.3	56.7	19.1	52.2	30.4
1995	44.3	63.4	18.0	54.3	28.0
1996	45.2	67.4	19.4	55.9	30.2
1997	43.4	63.4	18.7	55.8	30.8
1998	43.8	62.9	20.5	55.3	32.2
1999	41.9	63.5	21.1	54.1	33.1

<sup>a</sup>Data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Annual Parole Survey.

<sup>b</sup>Data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Corrections Reporting Program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 184735 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2001), p. 11, Table 16.



Table 6.66

**Percent of State parole discharges successfully completing supervision**

By region and jurisdiction, 1990, 1995, and 1999

Region and jurisdiction	1990	1995	1999
All States	44.6%	44.3%	41.9%
<b>Northeast</b>			
Connecticut	55.0	55.3	57.7
Maine	(a)	(a)	(a)
Massachusetts	75.8	71.3	82.9
New Hampshire	60.1	67.3	NA
New Jersey	61.3	43.1	55.1
New York	48.9	51.9	54.9
Pennsylvania	79.2	70.3	(a)
Rhode Island	62.6	64.8	65.9
Vermont	38.2	48.6	65.8
<b>Midwest</b>			
Illinois	47.0	66.3	62.9
Indiana	73.0	74.6	63.0
Iowa	69.8	68.0	60.9
Kansas	11.5	37.4	32.3
Michigan	52.7	60.0	51.9
Minnesota	73.3	66.6	55.7
Missouri	52.5	66.4	40.4
Nebraska	68.2	57.3	62.9
North Dakota	76.6	75.7	79.1
Ohio	52.4	50.0	43.6
South Dakota	66.8	70.6	62.6
Wisconsin	72.6	59.1	63.4
<b>South</b>			
Alabama	28.8	(a)	72.1
Arkansas	68.1	40.1	39.6
Delaware	82.8	NA	(a)
District of Columbia	40.1	48.8	NA
Florida	61.2	40.9	56.5
Georgia	62.2	60.2	63.4
Kentucky	22.6	31.6	33.7
Louisiana	61.5	47.8	46.9
Maryland	67.2	64.6	47.0
Mississippi	62.6	78.2	82.7
North Carolina	78.8	68.4	79.8
Oklahoma	69.2	67.0	75.4
South Carolina	54.7	55.9	65.3
Tennessee	35.9	25.8	42.3
Texas	35.1	41.0	54.9
Virginia	68.0	57.8	63.2
West Virginia	48.2	46.0	65.2
<b>West</b>			
Alaska	44.0	39.5	33.7
Arizona	62.3	48.9	61.9
California	19.4	20.9	21.3
Colorado	58.2	48.9	36.3
Hawaii	13.1	40.5	32.4
Idaho	61.5	26.0	46.4
Montana	55.3	NA	59.9
Nevada	70.4	74.6	66.8
New Mexico	37.8	28.9	28.5
Oregon	27.9	39.6	50.6
Utah	21.8	23.7	18.5
Washington	47.9	29.4	(a)
Wyoming	66.1	48.5	59.6

Note: See Note, table 6.64. Counts are for discharges between January 1 and December 31 of each year.

<sup>a</sup>Not calculated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 184735 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2001), p. 11, Table 15.

Table 6.67

**Offenders returning to Federal prison within 3 years of release**

United States, 1986-97

Year of release	Number of first releases	First returns to prison within 3 years of release	
		Number	Percent of releases
Total	215,263	33,855	15.7%
1986	21,493	2,440	11.4
1987	22,889	2,942	12.9
1988	22,237	2,995	13.5
1989	22,221	3,225	14.5
1990	25,389	3,948	15.6
1991	24,685	4,291	17.4
1992	24,280	4,429	18.2
1993	25,224	4,593	18.2
1994	26,845	4,992	18.6

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program, which is a database constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This study counts the number of Federal prisoners who returned to Federal prison after first release from a U.S. district court commitment. "First returns to prison" include all first releases who were returned for any reason, including those who entered Federal prison as the result of a supervision violation or conviction for a new offense. Federal prisoners who, after first release from a Federal prison, subsequently entered a State prison or local jail were not included in this analysis. Federal offenders released during 1994 represent the final cohort included in the above data. By ending with the 1994 cohort, offenders could be tracked for at least 3 years following release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Offenders Returning to Federal Prison, 1986-97**, Special Report NCJ 182991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 2000), p. 2.

Table 6.68

**Offenders returning to Federal prison within 3 years of release**

By demographic characteristics, conviction offense, and type of release, United States, 1986-97 (aggregate)

Characteristics and conviction offense	Number of first releases	Percent returned
Total <sup>a</sup>	215,263	15.7%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	192,452	16.2
Female	22,382	11.6
<b>Race</b>		
White	168,733	13.4
Black	41,290	24.4
Other	5,240	21.6
<b>Hispanic origin</b>		
Non-Hispanic	81,093	13.7
Hispanic	133,741	17.0
<b>Age</b>		
Under 21 years	9,538	13.9
21 to 40 years	148,504	17.7
Over 40 years	56,783	11.0
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. citizen	80,992	11.1
Not U.S. citizen	133,842	18.5
<b>Conviction offense</b>		
Violent	13,036	32.4
Robbery	8,880	36.3
Other violent	4,156	23.9
Property	48,428	16.6
Fraud	23,970	13.2
Other property	24,448	20.0
Drugs	72,728	13.4
Public-order	79,202	14.7
Weapons	9,203	24.2
Immigration	49,709	14.7
Other public-order	20,290	10.7
<b>Supervision requirement</b>		
Parole or supervised release	130,494	18.4
No supervision required	84,769	11.7

Note: See Note, table 6.67.

<sup>a</sup>Includes observations for which sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, citizenship, or conviction offense may have been missing.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Offenders Returning to Federal Prison, 1986-97**, Special Report NCJ 182991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 2000), pp. 3, 4; p. 5, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.69

**Federal supervised release terminations**

By outcome and offense, United States, fiscal year 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent terminating supervision with:					
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closure
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	22,972	63.9%	8.5%	4.9%	7.8%	12.7%	2.1%
Felonies	22,383	63.9	8.5	4.8	7.8	12.7	2.1
Violent offenses	1,737	41.6	13.2	8.5	14.3	19.9	2.4
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	67	44.8	7.5	4.5	28.4	13.4	1.5
Negligent manslaughter	4	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	228	38.2	10.1	8.3	19.3	21.9	2.2
Robbery	1,269	41.2	15.1	8.4	12.6	20.2	2.5
Sexual abuse <sup>c</sup>	118	48.3	6.8	9.3	16.9	17.8	0.8
Kidnaping	23	65.2	13.0	13.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
Threats against the President	28	35.7	0.0	10.7	21.4	25.0	7.1
Property offenses	6,208	68.8	6.5	5.1	7.8	9.9	2.0
Fraudulent offenses	5,045	71.2	5.8	4.6	7.4	9.1	1.9
Embezzlement	720	84.6	3.3	1.9	5.4	3.5	1.3
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	3,735	71.9	5.5	4.5	7.0	9.1	2.0
Forgery	132	58.3	8.3	5.3	12.1	12.9	3.0
Counterfeiting	458	48.0	11.1	9.2	12.4	17.5	1.7
Other offenses	1,163	58.3	9.6	7.4	9.2	13.3	2.2
Burglary	86	32.6	15.1	15.1	11.6	23.3	2.3
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	717	55.3	10.6	8.5	10.5	13.4	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	120	66.7	5.0	5.8	5.8	13.3	3.3
Arson and explosives	100	63.0	12.0	2.0	11.0	10.0	2.0
Transportation of stolen property	115	80.9	3.5	2.6	1.7	7.8	3.5
Other property offenses <sup>f</sup>	25	68.0	4.0	0.0	8.0	12.0	8.0
Drug offenses	10,176	65.3	9.3	4.2	6.8	12.1	2.3
Trafficking	9,118	64.5	9.5	4.2	7.1	12.3	2.4
Possession and other	1,058	71.5	7.2	3.7	4.8	10.8	2.0
Public-order offenses	4,229	62.6	7.8	4.6	7.7	15.5	1.8
Regulatory offenses	511	75.1	6.8	5.3	4.5	6.5	1.8
Agriculture	15	73.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	13.3
Antitrust	4	B	B	B	B	B	B
Food and drug	7	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation	13	69.2	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
Civil rights	46	78.3	6.5	0.0	4.3	10.9	0.0
Communications	18	83.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.1	0.0
Customs laws	13	69.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7
Postal laws	25	68.0	12.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
Other regulatory offenses	370	75.1	7.0	7.0	4.3	5.1	1.4
Other offenses	3,718	60.9	7.9	4.5	8.1	16.7	1.9
Weapons	1,667	55.7	12.2	4.0	9.8	15.8	2.5
Immigration offenses	616	35.6	5.2	9.4	7.6	41.2	1.0
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	328	90.2	1.8	0.9	3.7	1.8	1.5
Bribery	79	87.3	1.3	2.5	3.8	3.8	1.3
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	106	74.5	4.7	3.8	6.6	8.5	1.9
National defense	10	B	B	B	B	B	B
Escape	164	47.6	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.8	0.6
Racketeering and extortion	479	81.6	4.4	1.5	5.4	5.6	1.5
Gambling offenses	40	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Nonviolent sex offenses	112	75.0	0.9	1.8	7.1	12.5	2.7
Mail or transport of obscene material	16	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0
Migratory birds	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies <sup>g</sup>	100	61.0	4.0	4.0	11.0	17.0	3.0
Misdemeanors <sup>h</sup>	589	65.0	9.2	5.4	7.1	11.7	1.5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.4 and 6.8. Total includes 33 felony offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

<sup>a</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

<sup>c</sup>Includes only violent sex offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>g</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>h</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 95.

Table 6.70

**Federal parole terminations**

By outcome and offense, United States, fiscal year 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of parole terminations	Percent terminating supervision with:					
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closure
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	1,985	55.3%	11.8%	6.3%	7.4%	14.3%	4.9%
Felonies	1,982	55.3	11.8	6.3	7.4	14.3	4.9
Violent offenses	638	35.6	20.8	8.5	9.9	20.5	4.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	36	33.3	2.8	8.3	22.2	22.2	11.1
Assault	22	22.7	22.7	22.7	4.5	22.7	4.5
Robbery	524	35.7	22.5	7.6	8.8	20.6	4.8
Sexual abuse <sup>c</sup>	21	38.1	14.3	0.0	23.8	23.8	0.0
Kidnaping	33	39.4	18.2	18.2	9.1	15.2	0.0
Threats against the President	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	218	68.3	5.5	5.0	5.5	11.5	4.1
Fraudulent offenses	130	73.8	3.1	3.8	3.8	11.5	3.8
Embezzlement	14	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	93	77.4	2.2	3.2	3.2	8.6	5.4
Forgery	15	46.7	13.3	6.7	13.3	20.0	0.0
Counterfeiting	8	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other offenses	88	60.2	9.1	6.8	8.0	11.4	4.5
Burglary	20	40.0	20.0	15.0	5.0	15.0	5.0
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	34	73.5	8.8	0.0	5.9	8.8	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	13	38.5	0.0	23.1	7.7	23.1	7.7
Arson and explosives	10	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation of stolen property	9	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other property offenses <sup>f</sup>	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Drug offenses	924	64.7	8.0	4.5	5.6	11.6	5.5
Trafficking	836	64.6	8.0	4.9	5.9	11.4	5.3
Possession and other	88	65.9	8.0	1.1	3.4	13.6	8.0
Public-order offenses	202	60.4	6.9	8.9	9.9	10.4	3.5
Regulatory offenses	11	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Other offenses	191	58.6	7.3	9.4	10.5	11.0	3.1
Weapons	70	47.1	5.7	10.0	15.7	18.6	2.9
Immigration offenses	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Tax law violations including tax fraud	9	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bribery	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
National defense	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
Escape	23	39.1	17.4	21.7	4.3	13.0	4.3
Racketeering and extortion	63	79.4	4.8	0.0	6.3	4.8	4.8
Nonviolent sex offenses	12	41.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	8.3	0.0
Other felonies <sup>g</sup>	5	B	B	B	B	B	B
Misdemeanors <sup>h</sup>	3	B	B	B	B	B	B

Note: See Notes, tables 6.4 and 6.8. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

<sup>a</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

<sup>c</sup>Includes only violent sex offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>g</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>h</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 97.

Table 6.71

**State correctional facilities providing mental health screening and treatment**

By region and State, June 30, 2000

Region and State	Total	Type of screening or treatment						No services provided	No data reported
		Screen inmates at intake	Conduct psychiatric assessments	Provide 24-hour mental health care	Provide therapy/counseling	Distribute psychotropic medications	Help released inmates obtain services		
Total	1,558	1,055	990	776	1,073	1,115	1,006	125	39
Northeast	233	154	163	152	173	178	167	5	3
Connecticut	20	17	17	13	18	16	16	0	0
Maine	8	6	5	3	7	7	6	0	0
Massachusetts	25	20	17	15	21	20	20	0	2
New Hampshire	8	4	5	4	7	7	7	0	0
New Jersey	43	27	24	14	23	30	25	3	0
New York	69	31	52	66	53	43	40	0	0
Pennsylvania	44	36	29	32	29	40	39	2	0
Rhode Island	7	7	7	0	7	7	7	0	0
Vermont	9	6	7	5	8	8	7	0	1
Midwest	301	190	167	140	207	210	196	25	1
Illinois	48	30	30	32	31	31	34	4	0
Indiana	25	17	14	14	15	13	13	4	0
Iowa	30	11	12	12	10	21	23	2	1
Kansas	11	9	8	9	9	10	11	0	0
Michigan	70	39	43	35	40	31	32	10	0
Minnesota	9	1	1	1	8	9	8	0	0
Missouri	28	27	0	0	27	27	27	1	0
Nebraska	9	2	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
Ohio	34	34	34	26	33	32	29	0	0
South Dakota	4	2	3	1	3	4	3	0	0
Wisconsin	30	16	18	9	20	21	14	3	0
South	730	527	497	338	514	535	471	59	17
Alabama	35	16	21	13	21	26	11	3	1
Arkansas	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	3	0
Delaware	9	8	8	2	8	8	5	0	1
District of Columbia	6	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	0
Florida	106	98	90	1	88	88	85	8	0
Georgia	83	54	45	38	41	47	48	6	2
Kentucky	25	15	12	8	13	12	14	1	0
Louisiana	17	12	11	11	10	11	11	0	5
Maryland	26	12	14	13	18	18	22	2	0
Mississippi	28	12	11	5	8	9	2	9	1
North Carolina	80	49	55	31	68	73	61	0	2
Oklahoma	52	37	30	25	33	37	20	4	3
South Carolina	34	19	18	17	21	22	20	5	0
Tennessee	15	14	14	15	15	15	14	0	0
Texas	127	117	114	111	114	118	109	2	2
Virginia	61	44	34	31	34	30	29	14	0
West Virginia	11	6	6	2	8	6	4	0	0
West	294	184	163	146	179	192	172	36	18
Alaska	24	16	10	6	12	19	18	1	1
Arizona	16	15	13	13	14	14	12	0	1
California	86	50	35	28	41	36	38	13	12
Colorado	47	16	30	32	34	38	35	0	3
Hawaii	10	10	9	9	10	9	1	0	0
Idaho	13	7	5	6	5	10	7	1	0
Montana	8	6	5	4	6	6	4	0	1
Nevada	20	11	10	7	10	9	9	7	0
New Mexico	10	10	10	8	10	9	8	0	0
Oregon	13	13	10	7	9	12	11	0	0
Utah	8	6	5	4	5	6	7	0	0
Washington	30	17	15	17	17	17	15	13	0
Wyoming	9	7	6	5	6	7	7	1	0

Note: These data are from the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, the sixth in a series of facility censuses, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The universe of facilities was developed using the 1995 census and updated to identify new facilities and facilities that had closed since June 30, 1995. Facilities identified for the 2000 census include 84 Federal facilities, 1,295 State facilities, 22 facilities under State and local authority, 3 facilities operated by the District of Columbia, and 264 private facilities, in operation on June 30, 2000. Adult correctional facilities include: prisons and penitentiaries; boot camps; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except those in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities (in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Data were collected from all facilities resulting in a response rate of 100%.

The data presented are from 1,295 State-operated facilities, 22 facilities under joint State and local authority, 3 facilities operated by the District of Columbia, and 238 private facilities with more than 50% of their inmates held for State authorities. All 84 Federal facilities and 26 privately operated facilities holding at least 50% of their inmates for Federal authorities were excluded because data for inmates receiving mental health treatment in these facilities were not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Mental Health Treatment in State Prisons, 2000*, Special Report NCJ 188215 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 5.

Table 6.72

**Inmates receiving mental health treatment in State correctional facilities**

By region and State, June 30, 2000

Region and State	Number of inmates receiving:						Inmates in custody		
	24-hour care		Therapy/counseling		Psychotropic medications		In all facilities	In facilities reporting data <sup>a</sup>	Percent covered
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	17,354	1.6%	137,385	12.8%	105,336	9.7%	1,178,807	1,088,023	92.3%
Northeast	1,715	1.0	20,099	12.6	14,840	9.2	171,723	160,938	93.7
Connecticut	341	2.3	2,596	17.8	1,659	11.4	16,984	14,577	85.8
Maine	26	2.8	538	33.0	367	23.5	1,629	1,562	95.9
Massachusetts	309	3.0	2,271	21.8	1,331	12.7	10,500	10,500	100.0
New Hampshire	92	4.9	387	20.7	228	12.2	2,277	1,872	82.2
New Jersey	467	1.8	2,308	9.2	2,541	9.4	27,118	27,118	100.0
New York	262	0.4	6,888	10.2	4,539	6.7	71,662	67,595	94.3
Pennsylvania	178	0.5	4,761	13.0	3,891	10.6	36,895	36,710	99.5
Rhode Island	10	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,347	0	X
Vermont	30	3.0	350	34.9	284	28.3	1,311	1,004	76.6
Midwest	3,843	1.7	32,461	14.3	21,527	9.3	233,993	230,640	98.6
Illinois	672	1.5	4,374	9.9	2,954	6.7	44,150	44,000	99.7
Indiana	354	1.9	4,281	23.5	2,392	13.1	18,195	18,195	100.0
Iowa	134	1.5	1,293	14.3	1,122	12.4	9,086	9,031	99.4
Kansas	218	2.4	2,075	23.1	1,518	16.9	8,992	8,992	100.0
Michigan	760	1.7	4,678	10.5	2,161	4.8	47,639	45,183	94.8
Minnesota	32	0.4	1,222	16.4	1,312	17.6	7,451	7,451	100.0
Missouri	12	(b)	3,331	11.9	1,054	3.8	27,963	27,963	100.0
Nebraska	84	2.4	982	28.0	691	19.7	3,508	3,508	100.0
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	247	39.3	992	628	63.3
Ohio	1,042	2.2	7,165	15.0	4,921	10.3	47,915	47,915	100.0
South Dakota	43	1.7	577	22.3	420	16.2	2,591	2,591	100.0
Wisconsin	492	3.2	2,483	20.4	2,735	18.0	15,511	15,183	97.9
South	7,106	1.6	54,119	11.9	41,280	9.1	510,287	452,197	88.6
Alabama	556	2.5	1,768	8.4	1,078	4.9	22,395	22,169	99.0
Arkansas	82	0.8	1,117	10.7	424	4.1	10,465	10,465	100.0
Delaware	2	(b)	801	14.5	739	12.5	6,023	5,910	98.1
District of Columbia	38	1.6	503	21.1	213	8.9	2,574	2,385	92.7
Florida	191	0.3	10,689	14.9	7,764	10.8	71,616	71,616	100.0
Georgia	2,070	4.8	5,302	12.1	4,659	10.6	44,235	43,958	99.4
Kentucky	126	1.0	2,626	21.9	2,296	18.5	12,378	12,378	100.0
Louisiana	201	1.2	5,062	27.0	1,626	8.7	19,167	18,757	97.9
Maryland	253	1.3	2,829	14.9	2,344	12.4	22,821	18,933	83.0
Mississippi	580	3.9	1,607	10.9	1,935	13.1	14,823	14,748	99.5
North Carolina	715	2.5	3,747	13.2	2,783	10.2	30,708	27,406	89.2
Oklahoma	187	0.8	3,349	14.6	2,716	11.8	23,858	23,013	96.5
South Carolina	39	0.2	1,122	5.3	28	1.1	21,277	2,627	12.3
Tennessee	399	2.2	430	6.5	1,811	9.9	18,368	18,368	100.0
Texas	1,638	1.5	9,599	7.7	7,838	6.2	155,099	126,084	81.3
Virginia	0	X	3,215	10.6	2,540	8.4	31,412	30,368	96.7
West Virginia	29	1.0	353	12.6	486	16.1	3,068	3,012	98.2
West	4,690	1.9	30,706	13.5	27,689	11.3	262,804	244,248	92.9
Alaska	93	2.9	286	10.8	238	9.0	3,248	2,657	81.8
Arizona	378	1.4	3,874	14.7	2,194	8.3	27,005	26,360	97.6
California	3,144	2.1	18,863	12.5	15,831	10.5	160,727	150,884	93.9
Colorado	274	1.8	2,213	14.9	2,180	14.2	15,655	15,339	98.0
Hawaii	120	3.2	100	2.7	746	19.8	3,761	3,761	100.0
Idaho	1	(b)	547	14.3	728	19.1	3,961	3,813	96.3
Montana	13	0.6	268	12.0	478	21.4	2,368	2,233	94.3
Nevada	54	0.8	599	10.6	529	7.7	9,296	6,914	74.4
New Mexico	138	2.7	803	15.6	427	8.5	5,158	5,028	97.5
Oregon	65	0.8	2,032	21.8	1,796	19.6	9,933	9,181	92.4
Utah	22	1.8	306	29.0	239	19.8	4,824	1,210	25.1
Washington	381	2.6	NA	NA	1,925	13.1	14,682	14,682	100.0
Wyoming	7	0.3	815	37.3	378	17.3	2,186	2,186	100.0

Note: See Note, table 6.71. Percents are based on the number of inmates held in facilities reporting data. Totals vary by item: 1,073,455 for 24-hour care, 1,069,605 for therapy/counseling, and 1,088,023 for use of medications.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Mental Health Treatment in State Prisons, 2000*, Special Report NCJ 188215 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 6.

<sup>a</sup>Based on facilities reporting use of psychotropic medications.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Table 6.73

**State and Federal prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and confirmed AIDS cases**

By region and jurisdiction, 1995-2000

Region and jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive						HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population <sup>a</sup>		Confirmed AIDS cases
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	2000	for 2000
United States, total	24,256	23,881	23,886	25,680	25,801	25,088	2.3%	2.0%	5,528 <sup>b</sup>
Federal	822	947	1,030	1,066	1,150	1,014	0.9	0.8	298
State	23,434	22,934	22,856	24,614	24,651	24,074	2.4	2.2	5,230
Northeast	12,262	11,090	10,384	10,613	10,030	8,721	7.8	5.2	1,915
Connecticut	755	690	798	634	632	593	5.1	3.6	243
Maine	4	4	NA	11	9	11	0.3	0.7	2
Massachusetts	409	393	392	395	346	313	3.9	3.0	130
New Hampshire	31	18	17	17	17	23	1.5	1.0	7
New Jersey	847	705	867	924	869	771	3.7	3.2	161
New York	9,500	8,500	7,500	7,500	7,000	6,000	13.9	8.5	1,100
Pennsylvania	590	652	697	977	939	900	1.8	2.4	247
Rhode Island	126	125	107	140	203	90	4.4	2.6	20
Vermont	0	3	6	15	15	20	X	1.5	5
Midwest	1,667	1,874	1,849	2,115	2,171	2,252	0.9	1.1	343
Illinois	583	634	655	694	635	619	1.5	1.4	84
Iowa	20	24	34	18	30	27	0.3	0.3	8
Kansas	24	16	4	38	41	49	0.3	0.6	6
Michigan	379	528	419	546	578	585	0.9	1.2	NA
Minnesota	46	24	31	26	32	42	1.0	0.7	2
Missouri	173	190	227	235	290	267	0.9	1.0	46
Nebraska	19	17	22	23	20	18	0.6	0.5	2
North Dakota	2	3	7	3	2	2	0.3	0.2	0
Ohio	346	343	365	392	391	478	0.8	1.1	138
South Dakota	3	4	1	4	5	4	0.2	0.2	4
Wisconsin	72	91	84	136	147	161	0.6	1.0	53
South	7,870	8,162	8,639	9,705	10,243	10,767	1.9	2.3	2,638
Alabama	222	234	212	273	283	419	1.1	1.8	19
Arkansas	83	77	86	94	99	101	1.0	0.9	28
Delaware	122	NA	248	180	170	127	2.5	1.9	NA
District of Columbia	NA	NA	175	268	359	126	NA	3.3	14
Florida	2,193	2,152	2,325	2,461	2,633	2,640	3.4	3.7	768
Georgia	858	814	861	870	846	938	2.5	2.1	NA
Kentucky	41	55	55	81	122	124	0.4	1.3	11
Louisiana	314	347	397	436	381	500	1.8	2.6	NA
Maryland	724	832	766	686	820	998	3.4	4.3	325
Mississippi	138	135	189	172	192	230	1.4	2.1	20
North Carolina	526	589	519	554	554	588	1.9	1.9	213
Oklahoma	115	108	107	NA	122	145	0.8	1.0	34
South Carolina	380	422	432	607	617	560	2.0	2.7	234
Tennessee	120	131	131	168	185	215	0.9	1.6	48
Texas	1,890	1,876	2,126	2,393	2,520	2,492	1.5	1.9	922
Virginia	134	383	NA	453	330	550	0.6	1.9	NA
West Virginia	10	7	10	9	10	14	0.4	0.5	2
West	1,635	1,808	1,984	2,181	2,207	2,334	0.8	0.9	334
Alaska	5	10	10	16	16	43	0.2	NA	NA
Arizona	140	205	105	118	144	110	0.7	0.4	10
California	1,042	1,136	1,328	1,567	1,570	1,638	0.8	1.0	174 <sup>c</sup>
Colorado	93	94	110	124	131	146	1.0	1.0	23
Hawaii	12	23	16	20	30	19	0.4	0.5	1
Idaho	11	17	10	13	15	14	0.4	0.4	3
Montana	4	6	8	10	10	11	0.2	0.7	0
Nevada	147	133	139	121	125	151	1.9	1.6	28
New Mexico	24	11	23	31	26	28	0.6	0.5	2
Oregon	29	39	54	35	23	41	0.4	0.4	NA
Utah	31	31	60	32	34	37	0.8	0.9	17
Washington	92	99	119	91	75	90	0.8	0.6	74
Wyoming	5	4	2	3	8	6	0.4	0.5	2

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS program provides yearend data for the prisoner populations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These data represent the custody population, which includes only those prisoners housed in a jurisdiction's facilities. Indiana did not report the number of HIV/AIDS cases for 1995-2000. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are based on custody counts, except for New Mexico. In 2000, New Mexico's percentages are based on its yearend jurisdiction count.

<sup>b</sup>5,528 confirmed AIDS cases are based on reported data. The estimated total number of confirmed AIDS cases is 6,520; this includes estimates for the following States not reporting these data for 2000: Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Oregon, and Virginia. Estimates were based on the most recent data available.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes 224 HIV/AIDS cases pending classification on Dec. 31, 2000.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons 1997*, Bulletin NCJ 178284, p. 2; *2000*, Bulletin NCJ 196023, pp. 2, 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1999*, Bulletin NCJ 187456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.74

**State and Federal prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of total custody population	Number	Percent of total custody population
Total reported	20,949	2.0%	2,243	3.6%
Total estimated <sup>a</sup>	22,908	X	2,472	X
Federal	1,014	0.9	NA	NA
State	19,935	2.2	2,243	3.6
Northeast	7,836	4.9	885	10.3
Connecticut	497	3.2	96	8.1
Maine	11	0.7	0	X
Massachusetts	283	2.9	30	4.6
New Hampshire	21	1.0	2	1.3
New Jersey	681	3.0	90	6.8
New York	5,400	8.0	600	18.2
Pennsylvania	849	2.4	51	3.2
Rhode Island	78	2.5	12	4.9
Vermont	16	1.3	4	5.0
Midwest	2,049	1.1	154	1.2
Illinois	570	1.3	49	1.7
Iowa	24	0.3	3	0.5
Michigan	541	1.2	44	2.1
Minnesota	38	0.7	4	1.2
Missouri	249	1.0	18	0.9
Nebraska	17	0.5	1	0.4
North Dakota	2	0.2	0	X
Ohio	454	1.1	24	0.9
South Dakota	3	0.1	1	0.5
Wisconsin	151	1.1	10	0.8
South	8,107	2.2	1,007	3.8
Alabama	390	1.8	29	1.9
Arkansas	94	0.9	7	1.0
District of Columbia	101	2.7	25	41.0
Florida	2,269	3.4	371	9.0
Kentucky	111	1.2	13	2.0
Louisiana	463	2.5	37	3.9
Maryland	879	4.0	119	9.8
Mississippi	201	2.0	29	2.3
Oklahoma	136	1.0	9	0.6
South Carolina	531	2.7	29	2.1
Tennessee	196	1.6	19	2.2
Texas	2,220	1.8	272	2.7
Virginia	504	1.9	46	2.3
West Virginia	12	0.4	2	1.4
West	1,943	1.0	197	1.3
California	1,504	1.0	134	1.2
Colorado	133	1.0	13	1.0
Hawaii	19	0.6	0	X
Idaho	13	0.4	1	0.3
Montana	10	0.7	1	0.9
Nevada	115	1.3	36	12.4
New Mexico	27	0.6	1	0.2
Utah	34	0.9	3	1.1
Washington	82	0.6	8	0.8
Wyoming	6	0.5	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.73.

<sup>a</sup>Includes estimates of the number of prisoners with HIV/AIDS for the following States not reporting data for 2000: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, and Oregon. Estimates were based on the most recent data available by sex.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons, 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 196023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2002), p. 3.



Table 6.75

**Number and rate (per 100,000 prisoners) of deaths and AIDS-related deaths among State and Federal prisoners**

By region and jurisdiction, 1995 and 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Deaths from all causes				AIDS-related deaths			
	1995		2000		1995		2000	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	3,133	311	2,865	230	1,010	109	174	14
Northeast	740	468	459	263	402	254	52	30
Connecticut	42	280	35	191	24	160	8	44
Maine	0	X	8	476	0	X	0	X
Massachusetts	34	296	23	215	14	122	2	19
New Hampshire	2	97	4	177	2	97	1	44
New Jersey	137	535	94	316	66	258	20	67
New York	396	578	169	241	258	376	8	11
Pennsylvania	122	409	118	320	38	127	13	35
Rhode Island	7	223	6	183	0	X	0	X
Vermont	0	X	2	118	0	X	0	X
Midwest	481	252	509	214	63	42	15	7
Illinois	103	273	81	179	31	82	6	13
Indiana	44	280	46	229	1	6	NA	NA
Iowa	9	158	12	151	0	X	0	X
Kansas	13	188	18	216	0	X	0	X
Michigan	104	251	123	258	NA	NA	4	8
Minnesota	9	189	10	160	1	21	0	X
Missouri	53	280	45	163	4	21	2	7
Nebraska	13	464	8	205	0	X	0	X
North Dakota	1	164	2	186	0	X	0	X
Ohio	114	262	127	277	23	53	3	7
South Dakota	5	275	4	153	0	X	0	X
Wisconsin	13	122	33	159	3	28	0	X
South	1,455	325	1,402	250	432	105	91	28
Alabama	88	438	74	281	20	100	8	30
Arkansas	26	286	30	252	1	11	0	X
Delaware	9	194	4	58	0	X	0	X
District of Columbia	7	67	14	188	NA	NA	6	80
Florida	254	410	197	276	150	242	48	67
Georgia	127	372	103	233	50	147	8	18
Kentucky	29	243	48	322	2	17	0	X
Louisiana	68	270	93	264	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	54	252	49	208	25	117	5	21
Mississippi	42	337	34	153	5	40	2	10
North Carolina	69	257	NA	NA	28	104	NA	NA
Oklahoma	66	375	61	263	4	23	2	9
South Carolina	63	323	61	280	34	175	7	32
Tennessee	64	429	46	208	12	80	0	X
Texas	399	314	494	296	74	58	NA	NA
Virginia	83	304	78	259	27	99	5	17
West Virginia	7	287	16	415	0	X	0	X
West	457	217	495	182	113	54	16	6
Alaska	5	154	9	216	0	X	0	X
Arizona	58	277	66	249	0	X	2	8
California	262	199	281	172	91	69	12	9
Colorado	25	232	32	190	6	56	1	6
Hawaii	11	307	5	99	1	28	0	X
Idaho	1	31	7	126	0	X	0	X
Montana	11	581	5	161	0	X	0	X
Nevada	25	334	25	248	6	80	0	X
New Mexico	8	194	0	X	0	X	0	X
Oregon	21	280	19	180	5	67	0	X
Utah	6	183	8	142	0	X	0	X
Washington	23	202	31	208	4	35	1	7
Wyoming	1	76	7	417	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.73.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *HIV in Prisons, 2000*. Bulletin NCJ 196023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 2002), p. 8.

Table 6.76

**Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters, persons under death sentence, executions, and other death sentence dispositions**

United States, 1972-2001

	Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Persons under death sentence	Executions under civil authority	Dispositions other than execution <sup>a</sup>
1972	18,670	334	0	391
1973	19,640	134	0	242
1974	20,710	244	0	57
1975	20,510	488	0	78
1976	18,780	420	0	317
1977	19,120	423	1	155
1978	19,560	482	0	150
1979	21,460	593	2	59
1980	23,040	691	0	100
1981	22,520	856	1	79
1982	21,010	1,050	2	68
1983	19,310	1,209	5	111
1984	18,690	1,405	21	63
1985	18,980	1,591	18	84
1986	20,610	1,781	18	73
1987	20,100	1,984	25	90
1988	20,680	2,124	11	128
1989	21,500	2,250	16	102
1990	23,440	2,356	23	108
1991	24,700	2,482	14	116
1992	23,760	2,575	31	124
1993	24,530	2,716	38	108
1994	23,330	2,890	31	112
1995	21,610	3,054	56	105
1996	19,650	3,219	45	99
1997	18,210	3,335	74	89
1998	16,970	3,465	68	93
1999	15,520	3,540	98	112
2000	15,590	3,601	85	76
2001	15,980	3,581	66	109

Note: Data for murders and nonnegligent manslaughters are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports. Data for persons under sentence of death and death sentence dispositions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment, as administered at that time in the United States, was unconstitutional (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), thus halting further executions. In 1976, the Supreme Court upheld newly enacted death penalty laws in three related decisions (see *Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976); *Proffitt v. Florida*, 428 U.S. 242 (1976); and *Jurek v. Texas*, 428 U.S. 262 (1976)), thus paving the way for lifting the moratorium on executions in the United States. Executions resumed in January 1977.

<sup>a</sup>Dispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1991, p. 58; 2001, p. 64 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1982*, National Prisoner Statistics report NCJ-91533, p. 18; *Capital Punishment 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-98399, p. 5; 1996, Bulletin NCJ-167031, p. 6; 1997, Bulletin NCJ-172881, p. 6; 1998, Bulletin NCJ 179012, p. 6; 1999, Bulletin NCJ 184795, p. 6; 2000, Bulletin NCJ 190598, p. 6; 2001, Bulletin NCJ 197020, p. 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 7.2; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; 1988, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; 1989, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2; 1991, NCJ-142729, Table 7.2; 1992, NCJ-146413, Table 7.2; 1993, NCJ-156241, Table 7.2; 1994, NCJ-160091, Table 7.2; 1995, NCJ-163916, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.77

**Prisoners under sentence of death**

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 2003

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian
United States <sup>a</sup>	3,692 <sup>b</sup>	1,662	1,600	350	39	40
Federal	26	6	18	2	0	0
U.S. military	7	1	5	0	0	1
Alabama	194	101	90	2	0	1
Arizona	122	87	14	17	3	1
Arkansas	42	16	25	1	0	0
California	616	246	219	120	14	17
Colorado	5	1	2	1	0	1
Connecticut	7	3	3	1	0	0
Delaware	19	9	8	2	0	0
Florida	382	213	134	33	1	1
Georgia	118	57	58	2	0	1
Idaho	22	22	0	0	0	0
Illinois	176	55	111	10	0	0
Indiana	41	28	13	0	0	0
Kansas	6	4	2	0	0	0
Kentucky	39	29	9	1	0	0
Louisiana	97	27	67	2	0	1
Maryland	15	5	10	0	0	0
Mississippi	69	30	38	0	0	1
Missouri	70	39	31	0	0	0
Montana	6	6	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	7	5	1	1	0	0
Nevada	86	40	36	9	0	1
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	15	9	6	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	0	1	0	0
New York	5	3	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	217	81	120	5	9	2
Ohio	207	96	105	2	2	2
Oklahoma	116	62	42	4	7	1
Oregon <sup>b</sup>	29	24	1	2	1	0
Pennsylvania	244	74	153	15	0	2
South Carolina	77	42	35	0	0	0
South Dakota	5	5	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	106	61	40	1	2	2
Texas	454	148	188	113	0	5
Utah	11	6	2	2	1	0
Virginia	25	15	10	0	0	0
Washington	13	8	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. collects data on persons on death row. As of Jan. 1, 2003, 38 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; 37 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death.

<sup>a</sup>Detail will not add to total because prisoners sentenced to death in more than one State are listed in the respective State totals, but each prisoner is counted only once for the national total.

<sup>b</sup>Total includes one prisoner in Oregon whose race/ethnicity was unknown.

Source: NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., "Death Row U.S.A.: Winter 2003," New York: NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 2003. (Mimeo-graphed.) Pp. 1, 26, 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.78

**Prisoners under sentence of death**By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1996-2001<sup>a</sup>

	Percent of prisoners					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	98.5%	98.7%	98.6%	98.6%	98.5%	98.6%
Female	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
<b>Race</b>						
White	56.5	56.3	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.0
Black	41.9	42.2	43.0	42.9	42.7	42.9
Other	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
<b>Hispanic origin</b>						
Hispanic	8.8	9.2	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.2
Non-Hispanic	91.2	90.8	90.0	89.8	89.4	88.8
<b>Age<sup>b</sup></b>						
17 years and younger	(c)	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19 years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
20 to 24 years	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.6	5.4
25 to 29 years	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.6	13.6	13.2
30 to 34 years	18.5	17.3	16.9	16.8	17.1	17.5
35 to 39 years	21.8	21.8	20.6	20.0	19.1	17.9
40 to 44 years	14.9	15.6	16.7	17.0	18.2	18.8
45 to 49 years	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.8
50 to 54 years	5.7	6.5	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.5
55 to 59 years	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.1
60 years and older	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6
<b>Education</b>						
Grade 8 or less	14.4	14.2	14.3	13.9	14.4	14.5
Grades 9 to 11	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.3	37.2
High school graduate/GED	37.8	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.2	38.4
Any college	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married	24.9	24.5	24.0	22.9	22.6	22.1
Divorced or separated	21.3	21.3	20.8	21.2	21.0	21.0
Widowed	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Never married	51.1	51.5	52.5	53.0	53.6	54.3
<b>Prior felony conviction history</b>						
Prior felony conviction	65.7	65.3	65.0	64.1	64.0	64.4
No prior felony conviction	34.3	34.7	35.0	35.9	36.0	35.6
<b>Prior homicide conviction history</b>						
Prior homicide conviction	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0
No prior homicide conviction	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.6	91.9	92.0
<b>Legal status at time of capital offense</b>						
Charges pending	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.3
Probation	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3
Parole	20.0	19.5	18.1	17.9	17.6	17.5
Prison escapee	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Incarcerated	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0
Other status	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
None	57.7	58.0	59.7	60.0	60.6	60.2

Note: Thirty-eight States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect at yearend 1996-2001. Percents are based on those cases for which data were reported. The U.S. military also has a death penalty provision, but the Bureau of Justice Statistics does not collect data for persons under military death sentence.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>The youngest person under sentence of death in 1996 was a black male in Nevada born in May 1979 and sentenced to death in June 1996; in 1997, a black male in Alabama born in November 1979 and sentenced to death in October 1997; in 1998, a black male in Alabama born in July 1980 and sentenced to death in December 1998; in 1999, a black male in Texas born in December 1981 and sentenced to death in November 1999; in 2000, a white male in Arizona born in April 1982 and sentenced to death in October 2000; in 2001, a black male in North Carolina born in December 1982 and sentenced to death in November 2001. The oldest person under sentence of death during the years 1996 to 2001 was a white male in Arizona born in September 1915 and sentenced to death in June 1983.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.1%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Capital Punishment 1996**, Bulletin NCJ-167031, p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9; **1997**, Bulletin NCJ-172881, p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9; **1998**, Bulletin NCJ 179012, p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9; **1999**, Bulletin NCJ 184795, p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9; **2000**, Bulletin NCJ 190598, p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9; **2001**, Bulletin NCJ 197020, p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.79

**Prisoners under sentence of death**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 2000 and 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Changes during 2001												Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 2001		
	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 2000			Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions) <sup>a</sup>			Executed					
	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black
United States, total	3,601	1,989	1,541	155	89	61	109	61	47	66	48	17	3,581	1,969	1,538
Federal <sup>c</sup>	20	5	15	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	19	3	16
State	3,581	1,984	1,526	153	88	60	108	60	47	64	46	17	3,562	1,966	1,522
Northeast	269	96	162	7	5	2	6	3	3	0	0	0	270	98	161
Connecticut	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	3
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	9	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	9	7
New York	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2
Pennsylvania	240	79	150	6	4	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	241	81	149
Midwest	502	248	251	14	8	5	20	10	9	10	6	4	486	240	243
Illinois	164	60	104	1	0	1	7	2	5	0	0	0	158	58	100
Indiana	41	29	12	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	36	25	11
Kansas	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Missouri	78	45	33	5	2	3	3	1	2	7	4	3	73	42	31
Nebraska	11	10	0	1	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	7	6	1
Ohio	201	97	102	5	4	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	203	100	100
South Dakota	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
South	1,929	1,061	843	93	52	40	65	35	30	50	36	13	1,907	1,042	840
Alabama	185	97	87	7	6	1	6	3	3	0	0	0	186	100	85
Arkansas	40	16	24	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	40	16	24
Delaware	15	8	7	5	2	3	4	0	4	2	1	1	14	9	5
Florida	371	238	132	15	8	7	13	9	4	1	1	0	372	236	135
Georgia	122	66	55	1	0	1	3	1	2	4	3	1	116	62	53
Kentucky	39	32	7	2	0	2	5	4	1	0	0	0	36	28	8
Louisiana	89	29	59	2	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	88	30	57
Maryland	16	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	10
Mississippi	61	28	33	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	62	29	33
North Carolina	215	85	122	14	6	7	8	3	5	5	3	2	216	85	122
Oklahoma	132	82	44	2	2	0	3	2	1	18	14	3	113	68	40
South Carolina	66	35	31	8	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	73	37	36
Tennessee	98	60	36	3	2	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	96	59	35
Texas	450	260	185	26	16	10	6	5	1	17	11	6	453	260	188
Virginia	30	19	11	4	3	1	6	3	3	2	2	0	26	17	9
West	881	579	270	39	23	13	17	12	5	4	4	0	899	586	278
Arizona	119	103	12	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	106	14
California	587	349	215	24	16	7	7	4	3	1	1	0	603	360	219
Colorado	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2
Idaho	21	21	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	21	21	0
Montana	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
Nevada	88	52	35	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	86	50	35
New Mexico	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Oregon	25	24	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	24	1
Utah	11	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	2
Washington	11	7	4	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	0	9	4	5
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Some data for yearend 2000 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Data for "white" and "black" prisoners include Hispanics.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 17 deaths from natural causes (4 in California; 2 each in Alabama, Florida, Texas, and Nevada; and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia) and 2 deaths from suicide (1 each in Nebraska and Virginia).

<sup>b</sup>Totals include persons of other races.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 197020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2002), p. 6.

Table 6.80

**Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death**

By State, 2000 and 2001

	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 2000		Changes during 2001			Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 2001	
			Hispanics received under sentence of death <sup>a</sup>	Removed from death row (including executions) <sup>b</sup>			
	Hispanics	Females		Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	341	54	23	6	3	358	51
Federal system	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
Alabama	0	3	1	0	0	1	3
Arizona	18	2	1	0	0	19	2
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	114	12	8	1	0	121	12
Colorado	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	32	3	1	0	0	33	3
Georgia	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
Idaho	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	9	4	0	0	0	9	4
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	11	1	0	0	0	11	1
New Jersey	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina	3	6	1	0	0	4	6
Ohio	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oklahoma	6	3	0	1	3	5	0
Oregon	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania	19	4	1	0	0	20	4
Tennessee	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Texas	101	7	10	3	0	108	7
Utah	3	0	0	0	0	3	0

Note: See Note, table 6.78. The following jurisdictions with death penalty statutes reported no Hispanics or females under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 2000 or 2001: Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Some data for yearend 2000 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>No females were received under sentence of death during 2001.

<sup>b</sup>Includes three Hispanic males (one each in Oklahoma, Texas, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons) and three females (in Oklahoma) who were executed in 2001.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 197020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2002), p. 7.

Table 6.81

**Prisoners executed**

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 2001 (aggregate)

Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 <sup>a</sup>
United States, total	4,608	749
Texas	553	256
Georgia	393	27
New York	329	0
California	301	9
North Carolina	284	21
Florida	221	51
South Carolina	187	25
Virginia	175	83
Ohio	174	2
Louisiana	159	26
Alabama	158	23
Mississippi	158	4
Pennsylvania	155	3
Arkansas	142	24
Missouri	115	53
Oklahoma	108	48
Kentucky	105	2
Illinois	102	12
Tennessee	94	1
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	71	3
Arizona	60	22
Washington	51	4
Indiana	50	9
Colorado	48	1
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	40	0
West Virginia <sup>b</sup>	40	0
Nevada	38	9
Federal system	35	2
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>	27	0
Delaware	25	13
Oregon	21	2
Connecticut	21	0
Utah	19	6
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	18	0
Kansas	15	0
New Mexico	9	1
Montana	8	2
Wyoming	8	1
Nebraska	7	3
Idaho	4	1
Vermont <sup>b</sup>	4	0
New Hampshire	1	0
South Dakota	1	0
Wisconsin <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	0	0
North Dakota <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Minnesota <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Maine <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Hawaii <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Alaska <sup>b</sup>	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.78.

<sup>a</sup>Executions in the United States resumed in 1977; see Note, table 6.76.<sup>b</sup>State did not authorize the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 2001.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 197020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2002), p. 10, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.82

**Prisoners executed under civil authority**

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-97

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	4,291	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	3	29	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31	56	45	74
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	4,258	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	3	29	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31	56	45	74
Northeast	610	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	154	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Midwest	450	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	4	3	11	9	10
Illinois	100	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	2
Indiana	46	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	91	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	4	X	6	6	6
Nebraska	7	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,658	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	1	28	16	18	24	10	13	17	13	26	30	26	41	29	60
Alabama	151	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	3
Arkansas	134	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	2	1	4
Delaware	20	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	-
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	209	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	1	9	3	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	2	1
Georgia	388	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	3	3	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	2	-
Kentucky	104	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana	157	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	6	1	-	8	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Maryland	70	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mississippi	158	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	271	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-
Oklahoma	69	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	1
South Carolina	175	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	2
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	441	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	4	6	10	6	3	4	4	5	12	17	14	19	3	37
Virginia	138	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	5	2	5	8	9
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	540	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	4	4	2	2	7	4
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	46	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	2
California	296	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Colorado	48	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Montana	7	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nevada	35	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	21	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Utah	18	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Washington	49	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wyoming	8	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, there were no death penalty statutes in effect for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. For other States, the death penalty may have been abolished or declared unconstitutional, and/or subsequently reinstated. In these cases, an X will appear to indicate years when the death penalty was not in effect. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1997*, NCJ 177613 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), Table 7.25; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

**Prisoners executed under civil authority**

By race and offense, United States, 1930-97

(- represents zero)

	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-97	4,291	3,666	455	70	2,016	1,929	48	39	2,228	1,792	405	31	47	45	2	-
1997	74	74	-	-	45	45	-	-	27	27	-	-	2	2	-	-
1996	45	45	-	-	31	31	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	56	56	-	-	33	33	-	-	22	22	-	-	1	1	-	-
1994	31	31	-	-	20	20	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	38	38	-	-	23	23	-	-	14	14	-	-	1	1	-	-
1992	31	31	-	-	19	19	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-
1991	14	14	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	23	23	-	-	16	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	16	16	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	11	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.82. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

<sup>b</sup>There were no executions from 1968 through 1976; see Note, table 6.76.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1997**, NCJ 177613 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.84

**Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty**

By State, 2001

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arizona <sup>a,b</sup>	Alabama	Arizona <sup>a,b</sup>	Delaware <sup>a,c</sup>	Idaho <sup>a</sup>
Arkansas <sup>a,d</sup>	Arkansas <sup>a,d</sup>	California <sup>a</sup>	New Hampshire <sup>a,e</sup>	Oklahoma <sup>a,f</sup>
California <sup>a</sup>	Florida <sup>a</sup>	Missouri <sup>a</sup>	Washington <sup>a</sup>	Utah <sup>a</sup>
Colorado	Kentucky <sup>a,h</sup>	Wyoming <sup>a,g</sup>		
Connecticut	Nebraska			
Delaware <sup>a,c</sup>	Oklahoma <sup>a,f</sup>			
Florida <sup>a</sup>	South Carolina <sup>a</sup>			
Georgia	Tennessee <sup>a,i</sup>			
Idaho <sup>a</sup>	Virginia <sup>a</sup>			
Illinois				
Indiana				
Kansas				
Kentucky <sup>a,h</sup>				
Louisiana				
Maryland				
Mississippi				
Missouri <sup>a</sup>				
Montana				
Nevada				
New Hampshire <sup>a,e</sup>				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
Ohio				
Oklahoma <sup>a,f</sup>				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Carolina <sup>a</sup>				
South Dakota				
Tennessee <sup>a,i</sup>				
Texas				
Utah <sup>a</sup>				
Virginia <sup>a</sup>				
Washington <sup>a</sup>				
Wyoming <sup>a,g</sup>				

Note: See Note, table 6.78. The method of execution of Federal prisoners is lethal injection, pursuant to 28 CFR, Part 26. For offenses under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the method is that of the State in which the conviction took place, pursuant to 18 USC 3596.

<sup>a</sup>Authorizes more than one method of execution.

<sup>b</sup>Arizona authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received after Nov. 15, 1992; for those who were sentenced before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

<sup>c</sup>Delaware authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after June 13, 1986; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or hanging.

<sup>d</sup>Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred on or after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

<sup>e</sup>New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

<sup>f</sup>Oklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

<sup>g</sup>Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional.

<sup>h</sup>Kentucky authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received on or after Mar. 31, 1998; for those sentenced before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

<sup>i</sup>Tennessee authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after Dec. 31, 1998; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 197020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2002), p. 5, Table 3.

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## Appendix 4

### Census of Jails, Annual Survey of Jails, and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002*, Bulletin NCJ 198877 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 2003), pp. 11, 12; *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 11; *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), pp. 13, 14; *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Methodology

#### Census of Jails

The Census of Jails, previously known as the National Jail Census, is taken every 5 to 6 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1999. Questionnaires were mailed to all locally administered jails in the Nation. The number of jails included in the three previous censuses and the response rates are: 1983, 3,358 jails with 99% responding; 1988, 3,316 jails with 100% responding; and 1993, 3,304 jails with 90% responding.

The most recent census, conducted in 1999, included all locally administered confinement facilities that hold inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 72 hours) and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 47 jails that were privately operated under contract to local governments, 42 regional jails, and 11 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were physically separate temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of

arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. However, 15 independently operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailout used for the census was derived from a facility list maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau for BJS, correctional association directories, and other secondary sources. Census questionnaires were mailed to 3,160 jail jurisdictions on June 25, 1999. In addition to a paper form, BJS offered respondents in large jurisdictions an electronic version via the Internet, which allowed them to complete and submit their questionnaire online. Six jurisdictions were added to the initial mailout, and 82 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,084 jail jurisdictions.

Extensive followup, in the form of mail and fax reminders and repeated telephone contacts, resulted in a nearly 100% response rate for the following critical data items: sex of inmates held; number of inmates on June 30, 1999; male and female inmates under age 18; male and female inmates age 18 and older; jail rated capacity; number of jail deaths during the preceding 12 months; and total number of staff.

Of the 3,084 jurisdictions in the final universe, 251 provided information on critical data items only. Data from six jurisdictions that did not respond to any items on the questionnaire were imputed based on previous survey and census reports.

#### Estimation procedures

Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on census items other than the seven critical items, national totals had to be estimated. The following procedures were used to estimate totals when data were incomplete:

1. Each item was assessed for coverage and internal consistency. To estimate totals, extreme values were examined and verified by checking other census information and originally submitted forms. Detailed categories also were checked to determine if they summed to the reported totals.
2. To provide national and State total estimates of staff, item values were summed and then multiplied by a nonresponse adjustment factor (NAF). The NAF was a ratio of the total number of inmates in all jails to the number of inmates in jails that reported valid staff data.
3. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

4. All rates, ratios, and percentage distributions were based on reported data only.

### Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the years between the full censuses, a sample survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails are presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, 1994-98, 2000, 2001, and 2002. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 2001 when the reference date was June 29, and 1991 and 1996 when it was June 28. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994-98 surveys using information from the 1993 Census of Jails. A new sample was again selected and used for the 2000, 2001, and 2002 surveys based on information from the 1999 Census of Jails. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all 948 jail facilities in 878 jurisdictions. All 47 multijurisdiction jails (jails operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions) were selected with certainty.

Jails in 357 other jurisdictions were automatically included in the sample if the jail held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates on June 30, 1999 or if they held only adults and had an average daily population of 500 or more.

The remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 1999, and jurisdictions with jails holding adults only. Using stratified probability sampling, 474 jurisdictions were then selected from 10 strata based on the average daily population in the 1999 jail census.

Data were obtained by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires. After followup phone calls, the response rate for the 2002 survey was 100% for critical items such as rated capacity, average daily population, and number of inmates confined.

## Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total number of persons held in the custody of jail authorities of 665,475, was 0.48%. Readers interested in standard error estimates should consult the Source (Source, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002*, p. 14).

## Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

In 1995 the Annual Survey of Jails obtained, for the first time, separate counts of the total number of offenders under jail jurisdiction, those held in jail facilities, and those supervised outside of jail facilities. Previous surveys and censuses included a small but unknown number of offenders under community supervision. To estimate the percent change from 1994 to 1995 in the jail population, the 1995 survey included a count of inmates held at midyear 1994.

In the 1996 survey the number of persons supervised outside a jail facility included for the first time persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, or other medical treatment. Comparison with 1995 estimates should exclude these persons.

## Juveniles

In annual jail surveys beginning in 1994 and in the 1999 census, jail authorities were asked to report the number of inmates under age 18. Of the 9,458 persons under age 18 being held in jail on June 30, 1999, 91% were identified as juveniles tried or scheduled to be tried as adults.

Most, but not all, States defined a juvenile as a person under age 18 who is subject to juvenile court jurisdiction. Exceptions

usually depend on offense severity or an offender's adjudication history.

Statutes and judicial practices sometimes allow youths to be held in adult jails. Often juveniles accused of acts that are crimes for adults may be held in jails or police lockups, given certain conditions: separation by sight and sound from the general population and detention for a limited time (typically less than 6 hours).

## Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

The 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for BJS by the U.S. Census Bureau. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1989. Interviews for the 1996 survey were conducted from October 1995 through March 1996.

Interviews were about 1 hour long and used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). With CAPI, computers provide the interviewer questions, including followup questions tailored to preceding answers. Before the interview, inmates were told verbally and in writing that participation was voluntary and that all information provided would be held in confidence. Participants were assured that the survey was solely for statistical purposes and that no individual could be identified through use of survey results.

## Sample design

The sample for the 1996 survey was selected from a universe of 3,328 jails that were enumerated in the 1993 Census of Jails or opened after the Census but before the spring of 1996. The sample design was stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage, six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected--those jails housing only females and those with more than 1,000 males or more than 50 females or both. In the remaining four strata a systematic sample of jails was selected. Each jail within a stratum had an equal probability of selection. Equal probabilities were used instead of probability proportional to size because jail populations were likely to change between 1993 and 1995. Overall, 462 jails were selected. Interviews were conducted in 431; 19 refused, 8 were closed, and 4 were on the universe list in error.

In the second sampling stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 in every 100 males or 1 in every 83 males were selected,

depending on the stratum. Also, depending on the stratum, 1 in 50, 25, 24, or 21 females were selected. A total of 6,133 inmates were interviewed, and 738 refused to participate, for a second stage nonresponse of 10.8%. The total nonresponse from both stages was 13.7%.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to conform the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained from the 1993 Census of Jails and the 1995 Annual Survey of Jails.

## Accuracy of the survey estimates

The accuracy of the estimates from the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails depends on two types of error: sampling and measurement. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Measurement error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the measurement error is never known.

## Measurement changes

*Conviction status*--In the 1996 survey, inmates still serving a sentence for an offense--that is, on probation, parole, or other conditional release--when most recently admitted to jail were classified as sentenced. In prior surveys, status was based on the offense for which they were most recently admitted to jail. For the 1996 survey, 55.2% were classified as sentenced, but that percentage would have been 45.9% under the classification of previous surveys.

*Educational attainment*--Starting with the 1996 survey, inmates who had not finished high school were asked if they had earned a GED or high school equivalency certificate, which was classified as a high school diploma. This change raised the percentage of high school graduates from 25.9% to 30.0%. GED responses were volunteered by respondents in prior surveys.

## Appendix 11

### Federal Justice Statistics Program Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000*, NCJ 194067, pp. 107-121 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the United States Sentencing Commission, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The AO also maintains data collected by the Federal pretrial services agencies, the U.S. Courts of Appeals, and the Federal probation and supervision service.

Some records in the Federal Justice Statistics database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release. Unless otherwise noted, cases have been selected according to some event that occurred during the 2000 Federal fiscal year (Oct. 1, 1999 through Sept. 30, 2000).

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a

person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants under pretrial release and detention, defendants sentenced to incarceration, and offenders under post-conviction supervision. Juvenile offenders are included in the reported statistics.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for tables focusing on prisoners are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories used in the other tables but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence, is used to classify the offense. In tables focusing on prisoners, the data are classified according to the offense that bears the longest single incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the database once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.

Time served in prison is the number of months from a prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first

release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are designed to permit the user to make valid comparisons within each table and to compare percentages (but not raw totals) across tables. The total number of subjects/defendants that is based on records linked between two files is generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

In addition, readers should note that offender characteristics, classifications of lengths of prior sentences of incarceration, and time served differ from the 1993 and prior years' Federal justice compendia. Therefore, comparisons of these elements with the 1993 compendium or compendia prior to 1993 should not be attempted.

#### Definitions of terms

**Agriculture**--Violation of Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Insecticide Act, and Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research.

**Antitrust**--Violation of Federal antitrust statutes, which aim to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies, and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities.

**Arson**--Willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

**Assault**--Intentionally inflicting, attempting, or threatening to inflict bodily injury to another person; applies to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

**Bail**--The sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

**Bribery**--Offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the Government, witness, or

any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility.

**Burglary**--Breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; includes breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States, or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express.

**Civil rights**--Violations of civil liberties such as the personal, natural rights guaranteed and protected by the U.S. Constitution. Includes the Civil Rights Acts, such as those enacted after the Civil War, and more recently in 1957 and 1964.

**Collateral bond**--An agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

**Communication**--Violations covering areas of communication such as the Communications Act of 1934 (including wiretapping and wire interception). A communication is ordinarily considered to be a deliberate interchange of thoughts or opinions between two or more persons.

**Conditional release**--Release from detention contingent on any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee a defendant's appearance at trial or the safety of the community.

**Conspiracy**--An agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

**Counterfeiting**--Falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the U.S. Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States,

foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phonorecords, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

**Customs laws**--Violations regarding taxes that are payable upon goods and merchandise imported or exported. Includes the duty, toll, tribute, or tariff payable upon merchandise exported or imported.

**Deposit bond**--An agreement made by a defendant as a condition of release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

**Detention**--The legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

**Drug offenses**--Manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance), or the possession of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense. Also using any communication facility that causes or facilitates a felony under title 21. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

**Embezzlement**--Fraudulently appropriating property by a person to whom such property has been lawfully entrusted. Includes offenses committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the U.S. Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Stealing from employment and training funds, programs receiving Federal funds, and Indian tribal organizations; or selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof without authority.

**Escape**--Departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object. Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or

conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities.

**Explosives**--Violations of Federal law involving importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes unlawful receipt, possession, or transportation of explosives without a license, where prohibited by law, or using explosives during commission of a felony. Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives, using mail or other forms of communication to threaten an individual with explosives, and possessing explosive materials at an airport.

**Failure to appear**--Willful absence from any court appointment.

**Felony**--A criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

**Financial conditions**--Monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

**Food and drug**--Violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, such as regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals, adulteration or misbranding of any food or drug, failure to transmit information about prescription drugs, and intent to defraud and distribute adulterated material.

**Forgery**--Falsely and with intent to defraud, making or materially altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractor's bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities.

**Fraud**--Unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the U.S. Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, credit card, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, food stamps, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. Excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "public-order, other offenses."

**Gambling**--Transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, (except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions), transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

**Hispanic**--Ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

**Immigration**--Offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit, or falsely representing oneself as a citizen of the United States. Includes violations relating to agricultural workers and to limitations on immigrant status. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

**Incarceration**--Any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

**Kidnaping**--Unlawfully seizing any person, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Includes receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. Includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

**Larceny**--Taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value from a bank, the U.S. Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that belongs to or is entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. Excludes the transportation of stolen property.

**Liquor**--Violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory,

district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

**Mailing or transportation of obscene materials**--Knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce.

**Migratory birds**--Taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp.

**Misdemeanor**--A criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the purposes of data collection. (Includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

**Mixed sentence**--A sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories.

**Most serious offense**--The offense with the greatest potential sentence. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

**Motor vehicle theft**--Interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

**Murder**--The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice; includes committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life.

**National defense**--Violations of the national defense laws of the Military Selective Service Act, the Defense Production Act

of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940), also violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform, and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense.

**Negligent manslaughter**--Causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. Also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

**Nolo contendere**--Defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

#### **Nonviolent sex offenses--**

Transporting, coercing, or enticing any individual (including minors) to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense.

**Offense**--Violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential sentence is reported.

**Other property offenses**--Offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands also is included.

**Other public-order offenses--**Violations of laws pertaining to bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; and travel to incite riot. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

**Perjury**--Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath, or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. Also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed

under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement.

**Personal recognizance**--Pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

**Pretrial release**--The release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time, before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond, or on financial conditions. Includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

**Property offenses, fraudulent**--Property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

**Property offenses, non-fraudulent**--Offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

**Public-order, non-regulatory offenses**--Offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

**Public-order, regulatory offenses**--Violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

**Racketeering and extortion**--Racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor, or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either expressed or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another, without his or her consent, induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. Includes using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extor-

tionate credit transactions; obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force; violence, blackmail, or committing unlawful interference with employment or business; transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnapping any person with intent to extort.

**Robbery**--Taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Includes robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

**Sexual abuse**--Rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdiction of the United States. Also includes cases of sexual abuse, including abuse of a minor and abuse in Federal prisons.

**Supervised release**--Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

**Surety bond**--An agreement by the defendant as a condition of release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

**Tax law violations**--Tax fraud offenses such as income tax evasion and fraud; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willfully failing to collect or pay tax; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and other laws from the Internal Revenue Service code.

**Technical violation**--Failure to comply with conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

### **Threats against the President--**

Knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people.

**Traffic offenses**--Driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violation on Federal lands.

**Trafficking**--Knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label on any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Knowingly opening, maintaining, or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance.

**Transportation**--Violations of Federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulate (routes, rates) motor carriers of freight and passengers in interstate commerce.

**Transportation of stolen property**--Transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce.

**Unsecured bond**--An agreement by the defendant as a condition of release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

**Violation** (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--Allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

**Violent offenses**--Threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses.)

**Weapons**--Violations of any of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 922, 923 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or



possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted, or not having paid a special occupational tax. This code covers cases where in a crime-of-violence- or drug-trafficking- enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon.

## Appendix 15

### **Correctional Populations in the United States** Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1997**, NCJ 177613 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000); **Prisoners in 2002**, Bulletin NCJ 200248 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2003), pp. 11-14; and **Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002**, Bulletin NCJ 201135 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 2003), pp. 7, 8. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Survey methodology for prisoner data**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Census Bureau as collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts.

Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

As of Dec. 31, 2001, the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was completed. The District of Columbia no longer operates a prison system and has been excluded from NPS.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system.

This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and releases are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1996 were not changed by a State in 1997 to equal its revised 1996 total.

#### **National Prisoner Statistics category definitions**

**Jurisdiction population**--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on December 31 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

**Custody population**--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on December 31. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

**Overcrowding**--Includes all State prison inmates housed in facilities operated by a county or other authority on December 31 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

#### **Admissions**

**New court commitments**--Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

**Parole violators with new sentences**--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

**Other conditional release violators with new sentences**--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

**Parole violators only, no new sentences**--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

**Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences**--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

**Transfers from other jurisdictions**--Includes all inmates transferred from another jurisdiction to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

**Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without new sentences**--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

**Escapee returns, with or without new sentences**--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

**Returns from appeal/bond**--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

**Other admissions**--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

#### **Releases**

**Unconditional**--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

**Expirations of sentence**--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

**Commutation**--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

**Other unconditional release**--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

**Conditional**--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

**Probation**--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

**Supervised mandatory release**--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

**Parole**--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

**Other conditional release**--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

**Death:**

Execution--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicide--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Caused by another--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

**Other releases:**

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escape from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfer to another jurisdiction--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Release to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

**Race**

Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

**White**--Persons having origin in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

**Black**--Persons having origin in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

**American Indian or Alaska Native**--Persons having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**--Persons having origin in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

**Other**--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

**Not known**--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown by the reporting jurisdiction.

**Ethnic origin**

A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

**Hispanic**--Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Not Hispanic**--Persons not covered by the above category.

**Not known**--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown by the reporting jurisdiction.

**Explanatory notes for 2002 prisoner data**

**Alaska**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude individuals in electronic and special monitoring programs.

**Arizona**--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts exclude 213 sentenced males and 19 sentenced females housed in local jails who were awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections.

**California**--Population counts include felons and civil addicts who are temporarily absent, such as in court, jail, or hospital.

**Colorado**--Population counts include 247 male and 8 female inmates in the Youthful Offender System.

**Connecticut**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Delaware**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**District of Columbia**--The District of Columbia is no longer counted as a prison system due to the 1997 Revitalization Act, which transfers responsibility for housing sentenced felons to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. For comparisons with previous years, jurisdiction and custody counts in the District of Columbia were 2,692 on Dec. 31, 2001 and 3,241 on Dec. 31, 2002.

**Federal**--Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons or with a State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Also includes inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers.

**Florida**--Population counts are based on custody data, including inmates in privately operated facilities.

**Georgia**--Population counts are based on custody data, including inmates in privately operated facilities.

**Hawaii**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Illinois**--Population counts are based on jurisdiction data. Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

**Iowa**--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Kansas**--Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Louisiana**--Counts are as of Dec. 26, 2002. Population counts include 14,844 males and 1,204 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and local authorities.

**Massachusetts**--By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 2002.

**Michigan**--Jurisdiction counts exclude 30 inmates held in local jails.

**Montana**--Counts include 264 inmates under intensive supervision in the community

**New Jersey**--Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

**Ohio**--Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Oklahoma**--Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

**Oregon**--Inmates with less than a 1 year maximum sentence remain under the control of local counties.

**Rhode Island**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**South Carolina**--Population counts include 35 unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation on Dec. 31, 2002.

**Tennessee**--Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

**Texas**--Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole transfer or intermediary sanctions facility, substance abuse felony punishment facility, temporary releases to counties, and paper-ready inmates in local jails.

**Vermont**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Washington**--A recently revised law allows increasing numbers of inmates with sentences of less than 1 year to be housed in prison.

### Capital punishment explanatory notes

The data reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for the following reasons:

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are initially added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1995 entering prison custody in January 1996 would be counted as an admission in the 1996 report; the 1997 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1995. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1994 but who remains in the count until 1996 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1994 and 1995 counts.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a

calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

### Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through a standard questionnaire mailed to the Nation's probation and parole agencies.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to incarceration for less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

### 2002 probation and parole data

The 2002 Probation and Parole Surveys provide a count of the total persons supervised in the community on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2002, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Data for the Federal system are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as provided to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 2002 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 2001.

The 2002 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 473 respondents--36 central reporters and 437 separate State, county, or court agencies. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (44), Georgia (5), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (130), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (186), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (35), and West Virginia (2). Two local agencies (one in Michigan and one in Washington) did not provide data. For these agencies, the Dec. 31, 2001 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 2002 and Dec. 31, 2002 counts.

Since 1997, the probation survey coverage has been expanded to include 186 additional agencies previously excluded from the survey. At yearend 2002, 186,497 probationers were under the supervision of these agencies. For year-to-year comparisons, use total counts based on the same reporting agencies--3,266,837 in 1997 to compare with the final 1996 counts; 3,417,613 in 1998 to compare with final 1997; and 3,772,773 in 1999 to compare with final 1998.

Entries to probation supervision were estimated for nonreporting agencies beginning in 1999. Reported entries for the period were as follows: 1,851,711 in 1999, 1,963,414 in 2000, 1,918,640 in 2001, and 1,888,485 in 2002.

The 2002 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 54 respondents--52 central reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2). Massachusetts was unable to provide data. For this agency, the Dec. 31, 2001 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 2002 and Dec. 31, 2002 counts.

Federal parole as defined here includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

### Total correctional population

To estimate the total correctional population in tables 6.1 and 6.2, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because (1) probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions; (2) absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; and (3) individuals may be admitted to jail or prison

before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons may be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, estimates from data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that doublecounting may total about 4%.

#### **Military corrections data**

In 1994 the U.S. Department of Defense Corrections Council established an annual military confinement report. The council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized questionnaire with a common set of definitions. BJS obtains yearend counts of persons in the custody of U.S. military authorities from these reports. The annual confinement report provides yearend counts of persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, conviction status and sentence length, and offense. The confinement report also includes the number of facilities and their design and rated capacities.

#### **Immigration and Customs detainees**

BJS obtains yearend counts of persons detained by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE), an agency within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that incorporates the functions of several border and security agencies including the former Immigration and Naturalization Service. BICE holds persons for immigration violations in Federal, State, and locally operated prisons and jails, as well as in private facilities under exclusive contract and in BICE-operated facilities.